Maine Farmer.

AGRICULTURE, MECHANIC ARTS, LITERATURE, NEWS, &c.

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The Maine Farmer.

N. T. TRUE, S. L. BOARDMAN, } Editors.

Our Home, Our Country, and our Brother Man.

Fermented vs. Unfermented Manures.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Much time and labor are lost for the want of knowing the value of and methods of applying fertilizers. Prof. Cook, in a lecture on manures, used these words: "No manure is valuable unless in a state of decay." Now the information I desire is this: Is manure worth most in a green state, or after it is kept over one year and is what we call, old manure. Almost every farmer that I know of hauls out his green manure that has been made in the winter, drops it in heaps, and spreads it broadcast on the ground, and then harrows it in, not half of it in fact being covered. Now what I wish to know, and what every one ought to know is, when is the manure worth the most—in the green or raw state? I have never been satisfied to use manure in a green state.

Cornville. SEWARD MITCHELL.

There is upon this matter, as upon all others, a great diversity of opinion, not only among men well informed in regard to the chemistry of manures, but among practical farmers. Our own belief is that manures need to undergo the process of fermentation or decomposition before being applied to the land in any form or for any crop. But let us examine this matter a little further.

Manures may be said to consist of three portions: 1st, the carbonaceous matter which forms the chief bulk of every manure heap; 2d, the inorganic plant food found in the straw and in the food of animals and consisting of phosphoric acid, lime, potash, soda, magnesia, soluble silica, &c., and 3d, the nitrogenous matter. The first came originally from the atmosphere, and is not as valuable as the remaining portions. The second cannot evaporate, but if the manure is left exposed to the rain and is thoroughly washed it will be found of little value as plant food. The third is an element of great value, and though it exists in plants in but very small proportions, it seems essential to their growth. Hence it is regarded as a very important substance in manures, but as chemistry seems to have settled the fact that plants do not appropriate it in its uncombined form but in the form of ammonia, which is found in the manure heap during the process of fermentation, but not before that action takes place, it would seem most reasonable that the manure should undergo the process of fermentation and consequent formation of ammonia before being applied to the land. Certainly this would appear if we wish to make the nitrogen—which all concede to be an element of so great value—of the manures available as food for plants.

The excrements of all animals contain nitrogenous substances, and when perfectly fresh and from healthy animals, but little ready formed ammonia. Now, scientific investigation has shown that these nitrogenous constituents are rendered soluble by the process of fermentation. Dr. Voelcker, chemist to the R. A. Society of England, has asserted that simultaneously with the formation of ammonia which always proceeds when organic substances containing nitrogen enter into putrefaction, under ordinary circumstances, hulmic, humic and similar organic acids are produced, which on account of their great affinity for ammonia, lay hold of any free ammonia generated from excrementatious matters and effectually fix or retain it, provided the temperature of the heap is kept down sufficiently low:—that when from the generation of excessive heat in the interior of the manure heap, ammonia is set free, it does not escape into the air, but is arrested and retained by the superincumbent layers of cold straw or litter, which contain large quantities of the humus acid:—that the fermentation of the dung heap brings a portion of the phosphates contained in the manure into a soluble state:—that the drainings from manure heaps *in an advanced state of decomposition*, contain nearly all their nitrogen in the form of ammoniacal salts, while the drainings from *fresh dung* contain the larger portions of this element, (nitrogen not ammonia,) in the form of soluble organic substance, and that during the active fermentation of dung, the constituents of farm yard manure are rendered more and more soluble, hence up to a certain point of fermentation, the amount of soluble organic matter increases in manures.

Now looking at the above assertions of one of the most eminent and reliable agricultural chemists of the day, from a practical point of view, what conclusions would naturally be inferred that would be of use to the farmer? We think the following are among them, and are worthy of attention:

1. It is necessary that farm manure, that from horses and neat cattle, which is generally unevenly mixed with straw and other litter, should remain in a mass, in order that its parts and components can ferment to the best advantage, and thus become enabled to develop its full complement of ammonia, and other valuable constituents, and place it in other respects in the most complete and favorable condition as a fertilizing agent.

2. Fermentation will take place but imperfectly, if indeed it will at all, in fresh or raw manure after it has been spread upon the surface as a top dressing, or when plowed under. In either mode of application, the manure coming in contact with the cool earth, and with the low temperature, in most cases, and the want of contact in mass, the degree of fermentation proper to develop its fertilizing qualities will be retarded by the above causes.

3. We all know that the soil will absorb free ammonia and its salts after they are formed, but it is a question of some interest as to what will become of these unfermented nitrogenous substances which are found in new manure after it has been mixed with the soil when in a green state. They will not ferment to produce ammonia and other valuable combinations which take place in a well managed manure heap, unless under the most favorable circumstances, and will not these unfermented matters known to be soluble, be apt to be washed away and lost to the soil, to a somewhat extensive amount, before they can assume that condition most available to the plant? It is no uncommon sight to see, during a dry season, numerous lumps of unfermented and undecomposed manure remaining upon the surface of a grain field after harvest, which have been lying there for a whole year.

4. The statement of Dr. Voelcker, given above, to the effect that the drainings from unfermented manures contain a large portion of their nitrogen in the form of organic substances, renders it quite clear that these drainings, not containing ammonia already formed, and not being absorbed and fixed by the soil as ammonia is, are for the chief part washed away and lost to the crop as well as to the soil.

We have written upon this matter to greater length than at first intended, but hope what has been said will be of some service to our querist and readers generally. We will only add that, from the above and other considerations, as well as from our own experience with manures, we believe that much loss must take place from the use of unfermented manures, and that yard and stable manures that have been allowed to ferment in piles—if the heaps are properly constructed and kept moist, and at the same time covered with straw or loam—are in a condition to act most quickly, are best retained by the soil, and are in consequence more direct and permanent in their results than green or unfermented manures.

Commissioner of Agriculture.

The mention we made concerning the appointment of Hon. Horace Capron of Illinois, as Commissioner of Agriculture, in number one of our present volume, has drawn from a gentleman of Montgomery county, Md., a reply of some length, reviewing the qualifications of Mr. Capron for the position, and giving his past record as a leading agriculturist, not only in Maryland, but in Illinois and Wisconsin. It was by no means our intention to again open the controversy in regard to this Department, as no one, more than we, sincerely wish it all possible success, and as the publication of this letter would only prolong this argument, we withhold it, at least for the present. In the news columns of our last week's issue, is an interesting letter about the Department from our correspondent "Glaucus," which we hope none of our readers will overlook. These words from that letter are full of force, and contain the most correct idea of the mission and uses of the Department, we have seen put upon paper:—"The only way to vitalize the scheme (re-organization of the Department), is to go further and make this the heart of a *system*, to which currents will tend and from which radiate by means of communication to be provided between it and the societies of the different States; so that the means of information collected here shall not lie dead and cistern-like, to be poked about in now and then by the curious—but a continually flowing, living stream, restoring to its several branches greater wealth than each confers."

An Illinois correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* of 19th inst says: "Col. Horace Capron, is a native of Maryland, I believe, but had been, previous to the war identified with the agricultural interest of Illinois. For many years he resided and had Devons in McHenry county, and his herd was beyond all comparison the finest in the West, if not in the country. From McHenry county, about ten years since, he removed to Peoria County, taking his herd, where it now is. Col. Capron served with distinction as a colonel of cavalry during the war. He is a man of address and education, and we may expect the management of the Department of Agriculture, under his administration, to command the confidence and respect of the agricultural community."

We offer here, a paragraph from the *Turf, Field and Farm*, that was in type when the letter of our correspondent alluded to above was received:

"We congratulate the farming interest upon the nomination and confirmation of Colonel Horace Capron as Commissioner of Agriculture. Of all the applicants for the office—and we believe their name is legion—he is, excepting the Hon. John H. Klippart of Ohio, we think by his antecedents, best fitted for the post; he is beyond a doubt "the right man in the right place." In the management of the large interest of the Laurel Factory, he displayed great administrative ability. His contributions to the agricultural press have always been noted for clearness of expression and practical value. Thousands of our readers have admired, as they traveled between Baltimore and Washington, the wonderful transformation of the worn-out, galled and gullied lands around Laurel, into fertile fields and meadows, yielding in favorable years, three tons of hay, thirty bushels of wheat, and ten barrels of corn to the acre. This transformation was due to the practical agricultural skill of our present Commissioner."

A Word to Correspondents.

One of our subscribers at Etna forwards us a somewhat lengthy communication in reply to an article that appeared in the first number of our present volume written by W. H. H. Pitcher & Son, to many statements of which exceptions are taken. Although the request is made for its publication, we feel compelled to decline it, not because we are unwilling our correspondent should have the privilege of appearing in our columns as well as the Messrs. Pitcher, but for the reason that his article would do no one any good, and we are also sure were the writer to read it over again very carefully he would be unwilling to have it made public over his own name. His neighbors the Messrs. Pitcher, have it seems recently removed from the city and commenced farming, and if they have some notions that may seem to their country neighbors to be rather elevated, we feel quite sure they will appear less so as the acquaintance between them becomes more fully developed, and as each learns to recognize in the other, as we doubt not they will, much that is commendable and worthy of imitation. We fail to find in the article to which allusion has been made, any statement that none but the most sensitive could be offended with, and think the writers evince an honest determination to help forward the cause of improved farming in their locality, with a spirit that is truly praiseworthy. We suggest that our correspondent unite with them in performing this task, and are sure he will in after years thank us for the suggestion. We give a single paragraph from the least personal portion of the communication, as it serves to right a statement made in the article in our previous issue:

"We do not like to have our community misrepresented, or to be styled 'shingle-splitters,' when there has been nothing of the kind carried on in this vicinity for the past twenty years. Although our roadside improvements have not been so extensive as we would wish, yet it is not lack of energy that these improvements have not been made. Ours is a new county, and like all other new beginners, we have not the time nor the capital to spend on such improvemets as yet, but we can show some farms in this place that look well and show a prosperous future."

We wish to say in this connection, that while we endeavor to exercise the utmost vigilance over our columns, allowing nothing personal—except in the way of fair and candid argument—to be made public, still we do not hold ourselves responsible for their statements, nor endorse the views they may put forth.

Lectures for Farmers.

One of our local papers, in alluding to an article that recently appeared in the FARMER urging the importance of a series of winter lectures followed by informal discussions, says: "We second the suggestion of the FARMER that a series of agricultural lectures be delivered to the farmers throughout the State during the coming winter. If the right kind of men could be obtained for the purpose there could be no better method of reaching and enlightening the farmers as a class. We are not sure but the members of the Board of Agriculture could be better employed in lecturing throughout their respective counties than by sitting in deliberative session. Let us hear more upon this matter." It is with the hope of calling further attention to this subject that we publish in another column an article from the pen of W. C. Flagg, Secretary of the Illinois Industrial University, proposing such a course of lectures in that State, and suggesting an outline of a one and two weeks' course. Let the thing be thought about and written about by our readers and see if some good will not come of it.

The Orono Potato.

Mr. J. J. H. Gregory, in the *Country Gentleman* of Dec. 26th, writing in reference to the Orono and Jackson varieties of potato, says positively, they are "one and the same thing." Now Mr. Gregory is certainly in error, as they are distinct varieties, although bearing a strong resemblance to each other. The former originated in Orono, near Bangor, and the latter in the town of Jackson in Waldo county.

Making Mutton in Winter.

The practice of fattening mutton in winter is not general with our farmers, but we believe it might be entered into to a somewhat greater extent, and with a reasonable expectation of its becoming a paying operation. Old sheep, wethers and barren ewes, can be fed to make very nice mutton, and we know of farmers now engaged in fattening them, by feeding one pint of barley meal—about one pound—mixed with a quart of boiled potatoes, the whole completely mashed together. To those engaged in fattening sheep for the market, or indeed to all having the care of farm stock, especially flocks, the following hints from the practical pen of S. Edwards Todd, author of the "Young Farmer's Manual"—a new edition of which, in two volumes has just been issued— will be of value:

"Comfortable quarters and a quiet place are always essential to fattening animals of any kind. No animal will fatten satisfactorily when it is compelled to lie or stand shivering in the cold. Taking the hint from these facts, it is easy to understand the conditions requisite to make mutton in the winter. In the first place, provide a comfortable shelter, and construct the shed so that the sheep can go in and out at pleasure. It is better to make an entrance on the leeward side of buildings where cold winds prevail. Then make racks and feeding troughs, so that the fodder cannot be trodden under foot. Immense quantities of feed are wasted annually by feeding animals on the ground, instead of putting the feed in suitable racks or troughs. Keep the apartment well littered, either with straw, sawdust, or dry tan bark. Clean straw is best. Chaff is objectionable, as the beards are liable to work into the wool. Let the fattening sheep be supplied with a variety of feed daily. If they get a feeding of hay in the morning, let them have hay at night; and keep the racks filled with straw during the day. Feed every flock regularly. Let them have access to pure water and salt. When the sheep are compelled to eat snow, they are liable to have the colic. Feed each sheep one pound of meal and one pound of turnips per day, and they will soon make excellent mutton."

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

Thoughts about Farming and Farm Life---No. 2.

SYSTEMATIC FARMING.

What is systematic farming? Who has a thorough understanding of the subject, and on what one farm in Maine can it be seen practically illustrated?

This is treating it in its high and best expression; for in a low sense, there is not a farmer in the land, however dull or shiftless, but has a system, or some way peculiar to his practice, by which he conducts his agricultural operations. Such a farmer may have a system of dilapidated farm buildings, of poor, half-starved stock, of tumble-down fences, of neglected orchards and run-out mowing lands. He has his way of doing things, from year to year; and it is his system of farming, however unprofitable it may be.

Systematic farming is on a graduated scale, extending from that kind of rural mismanagement which is a shame to a man of even limited ideas of neatness and thrift, up to that intelligent, methodic and remunerative system of husbandry in its several features, which we can talk about, but which is rarely accomplished.

Properly speaking, systematic farming is the best kind of practice possible in any department of the farmer's business. We should not hesitate to say that it is high farming, book farming, scientific farming, progressive farming. This method of agriculture rests upon a basis of intelligence, knowledge, experience. In addition to muscle, it demands mind that has been instructed, cultivated and trained in the direction of farming.

Occasionally a wealthy merchant, or lawyer from the city, will move into the country and undertake farming. He erects costly and elegant buildings, purchases high-bred cattle and horses and sheep. He has money and taste, and can do some things well; but it is almost certain he will not become a systematic farmer. He knows how to spend money; but he does not know how to farm. The best method of farming cannot be bought with coin even; but it requires the imperative price of special and thorough education. It laughs at the idea that anybody, who is taken with the fever for "country life," can at once become a systematic farmer.

And with those who were reared on farms, and have spent their lives thus far in farm work, but were not educated generously in the science as well as art of farming, it will be in vain to look for examples of the best practice. Such persons may succeed quite well in getting a living on a farm. Their industry, good sense and economy insure a measure of success, and entitle them to much credit. Every intelligent farmer, however, will bear testimony that there is no occupation of man that demands more good judgment, sound and comprehensive education, and special preparation, than his; and no business gives stronger evidence of advancement, as a result of improved and enlarged thought, than farming.

More knowledge, and a higher degree of skill are requisite for what may be called systematic farming, in which the selection, raising and fattening of stock, the management of the dairy, the planting, grafting and culture of orchards, the succession of crops, the handling of the soil, the manufacture and use of manures, underdraining, and the keeping accounts correct with individual animals, with fields under cultivation, and a journal of every transaction on the farm, all shall be conducted with intelligent method, or in accordance with established principles of science.

It is time to wake up fully to the importance of this subject, and the use of those means which may be expected to promote agricultural education in our State, and a higher, better system of farm management.

W. A. P. D.

For the Maine Farmer.

Androscoggin Agricultural Society.

MESSRS. EDITORS:— Your correspondent "O. H. L.," in your issue of Dec. 19, in speaking of cattle shows in general, makes the statement that the Androscoggin Society has "gone down," as he pleases to term it, and conveys the idea that it has become extinct. It is well for one who wishes to convey information to the public through the newspapers, first to know something himself about what he is writing, and secondly to state things as they are. The facts of the case are these:

The Society several years ago purchased a tract of land, fenced it, graded a track, and erected an exhibition hall. When they were ready to hold an exhibition, they found themselves in debt eight thousand dollars. Since that time they have been vainly endeavoring to pay up their indebtedness; but of late it had become apparent that it was a fruitless effort. All the society could do, with the strictest economy, was to pay the interest, and the necessary expenses of the annual show. Money that should have gone for liberal premiums, to encourage exhibitors, went to pay the interest on the debt. "What shall we do?" has been the question discussed at the annual meeting for three years. At last it was decided to give up the land. The idea of giving up the County Show has never been thought of. There are many wide-awake, earnest farmers and mechanics connected with this society, who have given liberally of their time and money for the promotion of the cause of agriculture, who do not intend by any means to have the society "go down;" and "O. H. L." can next fall have the privilege of paying one dollar, and becoming a member of the society, with the privilege of competing for premiums, and going in and out of the exhibition when he pleases without being troubled by the fifteen-cent arrangement as he was "when he went to the Cattle Show" before. ANDROSCOGGIN.

December 21st.

For the Maine Farmer.

Lincoln County Agricultural Society.

At the annual meeting of the Lincoln County Agricultural Society, held at Waldoboro, on Wednesday, Dec. 18th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Thomas Simmons, of Waldoboro.

Vice Presidents—Hiram W. Partridge, Jefferson; Lyman H. Winslow, Noblebore; Isaac H. Coffin, Wiscasset; William Kenniston, Boothbay; George W. Tukey, Newcastle.

Trustees—Isaac Reed, Waldoboro; Myric L. Weeks, Jefferson; Daniel Hopkins, Newcastle.

Secretary—William S. Brown, Waldoboro.

Treasurer—John Bodge, Jefferson.

Member of the Board of Agriculture, William S. Brown, Waldoboro. W. S. BROWN, Sec.

Agricultural Miscellany.

Agricultural Lectures.

I ask leave to submit to the Committee on Course of Study and Faculty, the propriety of reporting to the Board of Trustees of the Illinois Industrial University in favor of an annual course of lectures or "talks" and discussions upon agricultural topics to be delivered by practical men to practical men with the aim to supply information which can be made immediately useful to the large class of adults who have engaged in the practical work of farming without any special education therefor.

Among the many reasons that might be in favor of such are the following:

1. It "breaks ground" at the best point. The people of the State look to this institution for something of more practical value in its immediate application to every day affairs than other institutions have been in the habit of furnishing. A course of lectures of this kind will show them that we are endeavoring to supply that want and gain their good will to educational schemes of less obvious though not less real utility.

2. Such a course will give a start in self education to a large class who cannot or will not attend the longer courses. The young or the middle-aged man who can spend a week or two in the discussion of topics relating to his every day business will go home with material for thought and theories for better practice that will last him for years. It will have a tendency also to draw persons into the longer courses and to make them anxious that their relatives and friends should avail themselves of the advantages of this institution. In short, such a course will create a better appreciation of industrial education.

3. Such a course is also directly valuable as a means of education; while it is somewhat superficial it has a value from coming into immediate contact with the facts, practices and economies of every day experience, that can hardly be overrated. This is well expressed in the words of the lamented Prof. John A. Porter, in the *New Englander* for November, 1859: "The solution which we propose is the enlistment of practical men, who are not professional teachers, in the work of instruction, and their combinations in such numbers, that a small contribution of time and labor from each shall make a superficial aggregate to meet the object in view. The special necessity for such a system in the case of the pursuit we are considering, grows out of the fact that there is much in agriculture which has not as yet taken the form of science and can only be acquired from practical men."

4. Such courses would be of value to the faculty of the University in bringing those into contact with the classes whose needs and deficiencies they wish to supply and thus giving them a more correct idea of practical education and the drift of things outside the academic walls. Teachers need this, all teachers in an Industrial University.

There is, to be sure, no novelty in a course of this kind. The Yale Agricultural Lectures of 1860 covered successfully precisely the same ground, although a first attempt was continued for four weeks and attended by such men as Johnson, Fitch, Eaton, Wilder, Allen, Flint, Clay, Quincy, Mitchell. Our Horticultural, Dairymen's and Wool-Growers' Associations in this State in their annual and other meetings for discussion of the best practical methods, tools, varieties, &c., in their several pursuits, have prepared the way for an undertaking like this.

I propose, therefore, that we report in favor of a short course of only one week's duration in January, 1868, at Champaign, to be extended in subsequent years to two, three or four weeks, as may be found best. I propose that there be a morning, afternoon and evening lecture or informal talk by some person prominent in some one branch of husbandry and that each lecture be followed by a discussion on the general topic by the audience, in which the views of the speaker may be questioned and criticised.

SCHEME FOR ONE WEEK,—JANUARY, 1868.

TUESDAY—A M. Introductory Address. P. M., Grasses, Pastures, Meadows, Hay-Making. Evening, Corn-planting, Culture, etc.

WEDNESDAY—A. M., Wheat—Sowing, Harvesting, Varieties, etc. P. M., Oats, Barley and Rye. Evening, Root crops, Potatoes, Beets,, etc.

THURSDAY—A. M, Cattle. P. M., Horses. Evening, Sheep and Swine.

FRIDAY—A. M., Fruit Culture. P. M., Hedges and Timber Trees. Evening, Rural Economy.

SCHEME FOR TWO WEEKS—JANUARY 1868.

TUESDAY—A. M., Introductory Address. P. M., Soils of the State. Evening, Manures.

WEDNESDAY—A. M., Pastures. P. M., Meadows. Evening, Corn.

THURSDAY—A. M., Wheat, P. M., Oats. Evening, Rye, Barley, &c.

FRIDAY—A. M., Potatoes. P. M., Beets, Carrots and Turnips. Evening, Beans and Peas.

TUESDAY—A. M., Cattle Breeds and Breeding. P. M., Cattle Fattening and Shipping. Evening, Butter and Cheese making.

WEDNESDAY—A. M., Horses. P. M., Sheep. Evening, Swine.

THURSDAY—A. M., Orchard Fruits. P. M., Small Fruits. Evening, Grapes.

FRIDAY—A. M., Fencing and Hedges. P. M., Farm Inplements. Evening, Rural Economy.—*W. C. F. in Prairie Farmer.*

An Old Farmer's Slate.

How many farm matters are forgotten that should be attended to in the proper time! The memory is called upon to retain every little item of labor, and with the multiplicity of "odds and ends" about the farm, it is not singular that some should be forgotten, and the work left undone. How much time would be economized, and how great, too, would be the saving of money, were farmers to imitate the example of the old farmer, who kept a slate for jotting down every thing which required attention. From the *Rural New Yorker* we have an account of the good use to which a systematic old gentleman put his slate. Let every farmer be assured it will be well for him to do the same:

"Writing about improvements reminds me that a farmer does not always think of what is needful and may be done when leisure times occur, and it recalls to my mind the practice of a large and successful farmer, who at his death left his affairs in a prosperous condition, and his premises in complete order. His neighbors often wondered at the ease with which he conducted his operations; he never hurried, but the right thing was always done at the right time and his work never lagged. Much of the improvement he made was in odd spells when the routine of regular farm work was broken by rainy weather, or after finishing the work on a crop, and while waiting for another to get to the proper stage. He kept a large slate hanging in the kitchen where all his workmen could see it, and whenever a job occurred to him it was noted on the slate. For instance, some of his entries ran thus: 'Make a gate for the brook lot;' 'Clean out the open ditch in the wheat field;' 'Lay a new floor on the scaffold over the barn floor;' 'Bury the large stone in the middle lot;' 'Get some whitewood trees to mill for making garden fence pickets;' 'Plant shade trees along the roadside;' 'Dig the alders out of the fence corners and look after the wild mustard that came up where the threshing machine stood in the field last year.' In this way his slate was filled, and if a leisure half-day occurred, his men had plenty of work; and if the master happened to be absent, the slate told the workmen what to do. After a time it was his custom to lay out the day's work on the slate each evening previous, and when a job was finished the record was erased. To get the slate clean was the ambition of the workmen."

Preservation of Empty Combs.

New, clean, and straight empty combs are of great importance and value in bee-culture, where moveable frames are used, and should be carefully secured from the attacks of vermin and insects. Mice and the bacan bettle, (*Dermestes lardarious*) though not wont to devour them, are yet prone to gnaw and damage them. The most formidable enemy against which we have to guard is the larva of the wax moth. If once in possession of a comb, these nauseous worms multiply rapidly, and subsisting on the wax, soon reduce the whole to a filthy mass of web-entangled excrement. Coombs which have never contained brood and are free from pollen or bee-bread, are not so liable to be attacked by the wax-worm, as brood comb long used and stored with pollen.

Empty combs should be suspended separately in an airy upper chamber, and frequently inspected. A mere glance usually suffices to detect the presence of larvæ in the combs, and if taken in hand immediately the grubs may easily be removed without injury to the comb by inserting a splinter of wood in the cell infested, twirling it around a few times, and then withdrawing it with the worm and its web. Repeated examination, however, is necessary, because the cells may contain eggs, which do not all hatch simultaneously, but disclose from time to time, as the state of the atmosphere around is more or less propitious. The most effectual preventive is to suspend the combs in a tight box, and exposing them there to the fumes of brimstone. They should be well aired again before given to the bees.—*American Bee Journal.*

Oat Hay.

I have just read an article in your last issue which I think tells only a part of the truth on the subject. I do not claim to know all of the truth, and propose only to give my experience. Since 1838, the most of my time has been spent upon a farm in Genesee county, State of New York, and I do not claim perfection in the art or science of farming. Still by experiments, observation and reading, I had some opportunity to know some of the secrets of farming. My business of grain and stock raising necessarily and naturally led me to examine the value of feed for stock, its real and its relative value. I have been surprised as well as amused to see how farmers will hold on to the ways of their fathers when their theory on many subjects connected with farming exploded long ago. But I will confine myself to the subject contemplated at the beginning, viz., "oat hay." I think the question is not, "is the oat straw of unripe oats more nutritious than the straw of nearly ripe grain." But the question is, "What is the relative value of oat straw cut (if you please) when the oat is soft and in the milk, and well matured and ripe oats," which should in all cases be cut while the straw is green and the oat just passed from the milk state. I am well aware that stock is very fond of oat straw, cut green, as they are of hay and in the same condition. Still experience teaches one that it takes a large quantity to satisfy and lacks the heart then; those who cut and feed rowen hay understand this.

Now my invariable rule for many years has been to let my oats stand until they have passed from a milk state to what might perhaps be called a paste state, at which stage the straw is fresh and green. Then cut and bind immediately, not allowing them to wilt even; then put them in stocks of eight sheaves each, adding two more for caps, and there leave them through storms until they are entirely cured. By this slow process of curing, the berry completely fills and matures; the straw being cured thus under cover is fresh and sweet, and never moulds in the stack or mow, and stock prefer it as a change to the best of hay, prefer it as food to poor hay.

Now for the value of the crop. I claim for an acre more nutriment from the products of one acre of straw simply, than of an acre cut before the berry is formed. Again, I claim more nutriment from the oat when matured, than from the straw under any given condition, by two to one; that is to say, the one hundred bushels of oats I raise from an acre of ground is worth as much as the straw from two acres, providing the rule laid down of curing is followed. What is true of oats is true of other kinds of grain. I have often harvested wheat, and always preferred to do so, when I could break the berry between my thumb and finger. I always got plumper wheat, made more flour, and the straw was at least fifty per cent. better than when allowed to stand and get thoroughly ripe. Just so with corn. I never take the top off of corn, or to use the common phrase, "cut the stalks." I would cut my corn before it was hard, as soon as it passed from the milk to the paste state, put it immediately up in fair sized bunches, and there let it ripen and stand if desired, until cold weather. You get heavier and brighter corn, and very much better fodder. So much for my experience. Try it before you condemn it, and don't flatter yourself that a crop of oat straw begins to be as valuable as a crop of oats and straw.—W. F. WOODWARD in *Massachusetts Ploughman.*

Management of Firewood.

Every person who employs wood for fuel should always provide a yearly supply twelve months in advance of the time when it is to be burned. It is extremely poor management to burn wet or green wood, either for culinary purposes or for simply warming different apartments of a dwelling.

In order to derive the largest possible amount of heat from any kind of wood, it should be sawed and split into small billets soon after the trees are cut down, and piled up under shelter where no rain or snow can fall on it. When fire-wood is not piled under a shelter that will protect it from rain, a slow decomposition commences, and when the sticks are laid on the fire the combustion is slow, the wood fries, steams, wastes away slowly, and affords not more than half the heat that would be evolved from the same wood if it had been cut, split fine and piled under an open shed one year before it was required for fuel.

Wood houses that are made so tight on the sides that a current of air cannot sweep through the ranks of wood are exceedingly improper places for storing firewood. It is well always to have a tight roof on a wood-house, but the sides should be so constructed that the air can blow through the pile between the sticks, and thus sweep away all the moisture and dry out the wood so that it will burn like a tinder and roll out the heat like a red-hot bar of iron. Every wood-house should be provided with flap-doors, say two feet wide, on both sides of the building, just above the sills. When driving storms prevails the flaps should be closed. All the other times the flaps should be kept open. Then, let a year's supply of good wood be piled on one side of the wood-house every winter. By this arrangement every stick will have an opportunity to dry and season one year before it is burned.

Those persons who have always been accustomed to burn dry wood, do not hesitate to affirm that one cord of wood prepared as just directed, will afford more heat than two cords of wet, green soggy fuel, that has been kept for several months where it could not dry out.

It is the poorest kind of economy to burn green, or half seasoned wood. A person will be a gainer to sell a part of his fuel and purchase material for constructing a decent wood-house, than to continue to burn green wood, employing two sticks of wet and green fuel where one dry stick would afford an equal amount of heat.—*N. Y. Times.*

Hens and Hen Houses.

As the cold weather comes on, it becomes all who are anxious to keep their fowls in good condition, free from disease and vermin, to take the proper steps to secure so desirable a result. Much depends upon the manner in which hens are kept as to their laying. Hens that suffer from cold and hunger, that are fed only with cold food, and that not of the best, cannot be expected to lay. They need a variety of food, both animal and vegetable. The object should be to make their diet in winter as near like that they get in summer as possible. It cannot be expected that they will lay quite as well in early winter, whatever may be their treatment, as they do in spring, but with proper care they will well repay all the extra trouble. Beef or pork scraps are good to feed to some extent; corn, barley, oats, rye, meal, buckwheat, boiled potatoes, and almost any vegetable cooked, and sometimes cabbages and other vegetables raw. Lime should be placed in their way, oyster or clam shells pounded up, that they can pick up, sand and gravel for the same purpose, or to roll in, and all these in sufficient quantities. Then a tight, comfortable house, facing southerly, with glass front to a part of it if possible, where the hens may remain during the coldest days in winter, and enjoy the warmth of the sun, with a sandy bottom or floor, so that they may be able to roll in the sand, or do the same in wood ashes if it shall be supplied. Then an adjoining apartment should be arranged with a sufficient number of roosts to accommodate the fowls. An open yard should also connect with the above, so that in pleasant weather they may, if so disposed, take an airing. A great number should never be allowed to occupy the same house. We have frequently observed that whenever this has been attempted many of the fowls have died, and the whole have proved unprofitable. The fact is, that all fowls need attention, as well as all the other stock kept on the farm, and will suffer just as much from neglect as any other.

Fire Fanged Manure.

Some kinds of manure are more liable to become fire-fanged than other kinds. Horse manure, if allowed to lie in considerable quantities, is apt to undergo the process of fermentation under a high heat when it assumes a mouldy whitish appearance and becomes very light. It suffers an immense loss, so much so that its virtue is gone, and as compared with unheated manure it will produce scarcely any appreciable effect. The fertilizing qualities, especially ammonia, are thrown off and the mass is left inert and useless.

In the management of manures, threfore, care should be taken to prevent too great a heat by composting and forking over. Loam and muck if mixed freely under the stables will preserve the heap, prevent fire-fanging and thus prove very useful. It is a good plan to lay in a store of these substances to be mixed occasionally with the manure heap through the winter. —*Mass. Ploughman.*

WAGON TIRES. A newspaper writer says his wagon tires "wear out before they get loose," and the reason is, he saturates the felloes thoroughly with linseed oil before the tires are set. The felloes are placed in hot oil for about one hour, and are thus rendered perfectly water-proof, so that the shrinking and swelling that loosen the tire are prevented.

The Influence of Forests on Climate.

In the London Athenæum of June 1st, are two paragraphs bearing on this subject. The first is as follows:

"We have frequently directed attention to the mischievous effects of the reckless cutting down of trees in France and southern Europe, where the climate becomes every year drier, and the soil is washed away by destructive floods, to the impoverishment of whole provinces. Warnings have long been uttered by competent observers, but in vain; a sort of rage for cutting down wood has prevailed for the last two centuries. Bus at length the people most interested—the inhabitants of the countries involved—have begun to open their eyes to the question, and a petition has been laid before the French Senate, which points out that the army might be employed in planting trees on the barren slopes and plains. It would be something new to exercise soldiers in so peaceful and beneficial an undertaking, and we should be glad to see the experiment tried. Planting might prove more profitable than fighting; plenty would replace penury, and meteorologists would have the opportunity of witnessing a singularly interesting experiment.

The second paragraph refers to the Mauritius in the following words:

During the past five years, the Meteorological Society of Mauritius, have extended their system of observations so as to include twenty-two stations where the rain fall is registered. Though the time is comparatively short since the system was adopted, some remarkable results have been obtained. At Cluny, a place in the south east of the island, bordering on mountains and forests, the total rain fall was, in 1865, more than one hundred and ninety-two inches; at Gros Cailloux, sixteen miles distant to the north-west, the rain fall in the same year was, omitting decimals, thirty-six inches. These figures give the highest and lowest quantity registered at Mauritius in the year. Another fact which has become apparent seems to strengthen the theory, much discussed of late, which shows a dependence between rain-fall and forests. In some parts of the island, only a few years ago, a dry, cloudless day was of rare occurrence; whereas dry days are now frequent, and the cane fields suffer from drouth. Some of the rivers are much diminished in volume, and some streams have almost entirely disappeared; lakes and marshes are drying up; in consequence of which, the yield of sugar has decreased, and on some estates the cultivation has been abandoned. Other estates on the high ground near the edge of the forests, which were formerly considered too cold and wet for a good crop of canes, are now very productive. But with a continuance of the cause, it is believed that they too will become subject to the same effect. These, in the words of the report, published by the society, are "incontrovertible facts," however they may be explained. And though there is no diminution in the rain-fall for the whole of Mauritius, the deficiency is great in districts in which "extensive denudations" have been made. It should never be forgotten that if forests have no other effect, they intercept some portion of the rain, and assist in preserving the humidity of the soil. When exposed to the full glare of the sun, springs and rivers dry up rapidly. Although these remarks relate to an island in the tropics, there is much in them that applies to our own island, where new theories of farming have of late years occasioned the destruction of miles of hedgerows and acres of timber.

Industrial Education.

The trustees of the Industrial University met at the institution, in the town of Urbana, in Champaign county, Ill. on the 26th ult. The business transacted was more of local than general importance. It was provided that the spring term should open on the 2d day of March, and continue fifteen weeks; that the College year should commence on the 18th of September, 1868, and be divided into three terms of twelve weeks each—the first term to end December 9th, 1868; the winter term to commence December 11th and close March 12th, 1869, and the spring term to commence March 21st and close June 6th, 1869. Candidates for admission to the first fifteen weeks will be required to pass an examination in common high school branches only. The pupils are to be uniformed in *cadet grey*; to wear a cap and button of suitable device, and to be regularly drilled and exercised in the use of arms, by a competent military professor. An attempt was made to separate the control and management of the farm of 600 acres from the educational part, and give the charge of the former to the Executive Committee. This scheme signally failed, and the control of the institution was put where it should be, into the hands of the Regent, who, by his honorable and judicious conduct, is winning golden opinions from all sorts of people. Scrip representing $100,000, was sold for $90,000, which is in an advance of nearly 40 cents on the dollar since last March. Jonathan Periam of Chicago, now manager of the Gage hotel farms, was appointed farm superintendent, with a salary of $1,500 per annum and house rent. Two of the faculty only were appointed—one, Prof. G. W. Atherton, formerly of St. John's College, Annapolis, Md.; the other Prof. W. H. Baker of Springfield—both with salaries of $2,000 each, and each to chairs hereafter to be named.

FARMER'S INSTITUTE at the People's College, Havana, N. Y. We observe in our exchanges that the officers of this institution have made arrangements to hold a Farmer's Institute during the winter vacation of the college. It is their purpose to secure a series of practical and scientific lectures on various subjects connected with agriculture and fruit growing, and if properly carried out, such an enterprise can scarcely fail to prove a great benefit to the agriculturists in the neighborhood. Our readers will remember that the institution is located at Havana, N. Y. The Congressional land grant was appropriated to it in the first instance, but was afterwards transferred by the Legislature to the Cornell University.—*Country Gentleman.*

Transportation of Cattle.

I saw an article in the *Ploughman*, a few weeks since, respecting some improvement in cars, so that the cattle could have food and drink on the long tedious journey, while being transported to market. I have given this subject thought and attention for a long time. My attention was called to it from this fact, that the animals being obliged to remain standing for days and nights in the cars, would get weak and often lie down for rest, which would endanger the life of the animal and loss to the owner. So the owner has employed a man with a large stick or pole, several feet in length, with a sharp nail or spur in the end, nearly three-fourths of an inch in length, as I have noticed as I have travelled on the western railroad. If an animal chanced to be holding down his head as if fatigued, this unfeeling man (if he is deserving of the name) will thrust his goad into the head of the animal, so as to cause him pain, to prevent him from lying down, he says; but I have seen many times this petty tyrant thrust his goad into these animals for his own gratification, or the gratification of his own devilish disposition. I saw a case of this kind inflicted at Framingham a few weeks since, when for the first time I had the opportunity of seeing the home of the former editor of the *Ploughman*. I saw the said human being thrust his heavy goad into several animals, as he walked along side of the train as it stood at the station at Framingham, one a noble animal, an ox, who from his appearance had been accustomed to different treatment; he thrust his heavy goad into his head with his might, and there came from the wound a stream of blood, and put him in pain so intense that he struggled and put all the other animals in commotion. Now if among your readers there are men who would like to unite with me in introducing an invention to give these poor animals food and drink, I will show them a drawing for an invention for this purpose made several months since. Another idea is whether the flesh of these animals is as good for food while they are suffering hunger, fatigue and bruises and wounds on this tedious journey. This enterprise will at least be a benevolent or merciful one.—D. S. ESTEN, in *Ploughman.*

Roots for Domestic Animals.

All kinds of domestic animals should be supplied with roots of some kind during the foddering season. When horses, neat cattle or sheep are required to subsist on dry fodder for several successive days, constipation of the bowels ensues; the animals do not thrive satisfactorily; they will appear dull and stupid; milch cows will not yield a bountiful flow of milk; sheep will be affected with the stretches; and in a short time they appear so much out of tune that the services of a veterinarian will be required. Let every animal be supplied once a day, regularly, with a feeding of carrots, turnips or apples. In some localities where apples are abundant and cheap, a bushel of turnips, carrots or apples, when fed in connection with meal, will be as valuable as a bushel of oats. The better way to feed them is to pass them through a cutter and sprinkle fine meal among the pieces.

Kerosene Explosions.

Kerosene is now so widely employed for purposes of illumination, and, though perfectly safe when properly managed, is so terribly destructive to life and property when an accident does occur in its use that it is of the highest importance to know what safety demands in handling it, or, in other words, the causes of explosions, and the means of avoiding them. None of our readers probably, are so devoid of sense as to need to be cautioned against the insane practice of pouring the oil into stoves, in doing which so many persons have been killed, but accidents with lamps are not well understood, and we are glad to find, in the last number of the *Boston Journal of Chemistry*, a valuable article explaining them, from which we extract the following:

Kerosene accidents occur from two causes; first, imperfect manufacture of the article; second, adulterations. But a lamp may be filled with bad kerosene, or with the vapor, even, and in no possible way can it explode, unless atmospheric air has somehow got mixed with the vapor. A lamp, therefore, full, or nearly full of the liquid, is safe; and also one full of pure warm vapor is safe. Explosions generally occur when the lamp is first lighted without being filled, and also late in the evening, when the fluid is nearly exhausted. The reason of this will readily be seen. In using imperfect or adulterated kerosene, the space above the line of oil is always filled with vapor, and so long as it is warm and rising freely, no air can reach it, and it is safe. At bedtime when the family retire, the light is extinguished; the lamp cools, a portion of the vapor is condensed; this creates a partial vacuum in the space, which is instantly filled with air. The mixture is now more or less explosive; and when, upon the next evening, the lamp is lighted without replenishing with oil, as is often done, an explosion is liable to take place. Late in the evening, when the oil is nearly consumed, and the space above filled with vapor, the lamp cannot explode so long as it remains at rest upon the table. But take it in hand, agitate it, carry it into a cool room, the vapor is cooled, air passes in, and the vapor becomes explosive. We hear much said about dangerous *gases* being formed in lamps, but this is an error. The whole hazard comes from air-mixed vapor.

But how can we be positively assured of safety in the use of kerosene? How can we know the character of the article offered us by dealers? If consumers are willing to be put to a little trouble, a simple experiment will determine the safety of the kerosene they purchase. Fill a pint bowl two-thirds full of boiling water, and into it put a common metallic thermometer. The temperature will run up to over 200 degs. By gradually adding cold water, bring down the temperature of the water to 110 degs., and then pour into the bowl a spoonful of the kerosene, and apply a lighted match. If it takes fire, the article should be rejected as dangerous; if not, it may be used with a confident feeling of its safety.

Chaffing Fodder.

Farmers who have been accustomed to feed much coarse fodder to their domestic animals, are becoming more and more satisfied that it will pay to pass their coarse fodder through a fodder-cutter, when they can procure one that is properly constructed. On account of the extreme heedlessness of laborers, hard substances are frequently thrown into a fodder-cutter with the hay or straw, and, as a natural consequence, a fearful and dangerous smash-up ensues.

Visiting New Haven, Conn., a few days ago, we met with a farmer who accidentally got a large, hard bone into his fodder-cutter while chaffing hay, and the result was that the balance-wheel of the cutter flew to fragments, and some of the pieces were thrown with a frightful velocity through the side of his barn. Such casualties are of common occurrence. To guard against any injury, either to persons or to machinery, J. D. Burdick showed us, while there, a method of constructing straw-cutters, so that a bar of iron or billets of hard wood may be introduced into the machine, when the motion is high, with entire safety. The journal of the cutter to which the balance-wheel is secured, passes through an iron knife head, which is keyed to the journal in such a manner that the knife, when it strikes a hard substance that it cannot cut, will stop; and the other working parts of the machine will be made to stop so gradually that nothing is injured. We saw one of these machines put in motion sufficiently rapid to cut one ton per hour, when a stick of wood was thrust in, stopping the knife and the whole machine gradually without damage.

Another point in connection with fodder-cutters and cutting cornstalks and straw, is the length of cut. Upon a moment's reflection it will be perceived that the main point is to cut coarse feed sufficiently short to enable animals to get it easily between their grinders. Neat cattle, sheep and horses can easily take pieces of cornstalks and hay or straw, two or even three inches long, between their grinders and masticate them. There is such a thing as cutting fodder unnecessarily and injuriously short. The cut pieces of hay, straw and cornstalks will digest much more readily, if they be cut long and masticated with the teeth of animals, than if the fodder were cut much shorter, and the stock should swallow a portion of it without proper mastication. Many persons cut their fodder quite too short. Besides this, the shorter hay is cut, of course, the longer time and the more power it will require to cut a given amount.—*S. E. Todd.*

Board of Agriculture.

The Maine Board of Agriculture will meet at Augusta in regular annual session on Wednesday January 16, 1868, and continue about three weeks. The member for Waldo county is P. W. Ayer, Esq., of Freedom, whose term expires with this session. The member for Hancock is Samuel Wasson of Ellsworth, who has proved himself one of the most able members of the Board. Farmers who can make it convenient should attend the meetings of the Board as many matters of much interest come up for discussion.

As the Board invites all interested to propose subjects for discussion we present the following upon which we would like to have their opinions.

1st. Which is the most profitable kind of sheep for our farmers to raise on the seaboard and near markets, the long wools, or fine wools, taking the Cotswolds and Merinos as types?

2d. Which pays the best, the raising of oxen or horses—steers or colts?

3d. In view of the late failures of crops and changes in climatic conditions would you advise the planting of apple orchards in Maine, as a paying investment?

4th. Can a County Agricultural Society be successfully carried on without admitting outside influences, such as traveling shows, horse-racing, &c. Has it been done in this State. If so, where, and how?

There are many more questions we would like to ask, but these are as many or more than we are entitled to. A satisfactory solution of these would be received with much interest by scores of farmers in Maine.—*Progressive Age.*

Successful Bee Feeding.

Last season I had three swarms of bees. In November two of them died, leaving no honey in either hive. On examination, I found the third swarm alive, but their honey was nearly gone. Being anxious to preserve my stock, I determined upon an experiment in feeding. I obtained twenty-three pounds of southern honey for this purpose, costing seventeen cents per pound. My hive was of the Langstroth pattern. In place of the surplus box, I put a box containing a part of the southern honey. As the bees emptied the box it was refilled, until in three days they had disposed of the twenty-three pounds. The swarm wintered well, and from the 15th to the 30th of last June the bees swarmed three times. During the summer and autumn, I took from the old swarm two boxes of honey weighing eighteen pounds, and from the first new swarm, six boxes of honey, weighing fifty-eight pounds. The four hives are large and are now filled with comb and honey,—fifty pounds or more in each hive,—making in all two hundred and seventy-six pounds of comb and honey. Last season, one of the most disastrous to the bee-keeper of any I have ever known, my neighbors' bees all died,—one of them losing twenty-two swarms. Forty-four swarms died in our neighborhood last autumn and winter, most or all of which, in my opinion, might have been saved by feed.—LUKE WHITE, in *New England Farmer.*

BLACK KNOT IN PLUMB TREES. B. D. Walsh of Rock Island, Illinois, well known as an entomologist, says that all his examinations have resulted in the conviction that the black knot on the plum tree is the effect of a fungus, and is not a disease nor a gall. He thinks the spores or seeds are formed about the end of July, in latitude 40 deg. 80 min., and therefore if the excrescences be all cut off and destroyed by the early part of July, an effectual stop will be put to their farther spread.

The Maine Farmer.

Augusta, Thursday, Jan. 2, 1868.

TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER.

$2.00 in advance, or $2.50 if not paid within three months of the date of subscription.

These terms will be rigidly adhered to in all cases.

All payments made by subscribers to the FARMER will be credited in accordance with our new mailing method. The printed date upon the paper, in connection with the subscriber's name, will show the time to which he has paid, and will constitute, in al cases, a valid receipt for moneys remitted by him.

A subscriber desiring to change the post office direction of his paper must communicate to us *the name of the office to which it has previously been sent*, otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

Mr. V. DARLING is now engaged in canvassing the county of Penobscot, for the MAINE FARMER.

Mr. S. I. SMALL, agent for the Maine Farmer, will canvas West Somerset during the month of January.

Mr. S N. TABER is now on a visit to our subscribers in Oxford County.

Notice to Subscribers.

We find upon our list many subscribers to the FARMER *who are in arrears for one or more years, and who, therefore, according so the terms of the paper, are liable for the payment of fifty cents per year in addition to our advance rates of subscription. To induce a more general payment in advance, on the part of our subscribers, we have concluded to make the following offer: All persons in arrears who will send us the amount due, at the rate of two dollars per year, and two dollars in addition, shall receive credit for all past indebtedness and for a year's subscription in advance.* **This offer to stand open until the 10th of January, 1868.** *All payments made at this Office or by mail, or to our authorized agents previous to that date, will be credited in accordance with the terms above stated.*

A Happy New Year.

A Happy New Year to all our friends, and especially the readers of the FARMER! Christmas and New Year's days are within a week of each other, and both are generally observed as holidays, yet they have different uses and produce different feelings in most minds. Christmas seems especially devoted to presents, to an exuberance of spirits, to a feeling expressive of love and good will to all—a wish to see everybody happy. Only the cynical and selfish feel differently. We visited the other day the sick bed of a lady, whose days are apparently few, and who is conscious that this may be the fact, yet her strength for days was devoted to devising little presents and in writing letters, to all her friends, so as to make Christmas day for them a happy one. It was a touching sight, and taught us a good lesson. Hers was only the common expression of Christmas feeling.

But New Year's day brings with it other experiences and emotions. We are then led to look back upon the past year, review our course of life, see wherein we have succeeded and wherein we have failed. It is a most fitting time for us to make new resolutions and form new plans for the future, to break off a bad habit and to establish a good one. The man often takes that day on which to mould his character for life. We commend in the strongest manner the person, young or old, who will devote one hour on that day in the formation of good resolutions for his future life.

The year 1867 has been one which will leave its material for the pen of the historian. The brief but decisive wars in which Austria and Prussia were engaged, will be so much addition to the student's tasks to learn. The Fenian movement in this country and Ireland, will also add to the material of history. The States of Mexico and South America, have been engaged in civil war, as usual. The matter of reconstructing the States of the South has been among the most prominent subjects of interest in our own country. Though some of the industrial pursuits have flagged in our own State, yet we have had abundant harvests, and the farmers of Maine can generally say a Happy New Year to all their neighbors and friends.

The New Year already shadows forth interesting events in our national history. A new President will be chosen during the year. The excitement of the conflict, the oceans of ink, and the floods of eloquence expended by politicians, and the bitter rivalry of candidates, will be essentially the same as in past Presidential elections. As we do not expect to be the next President, and as it is uncertain whether we shall be elected to Congress, or receive any very lucrative office, we shall keep perfectly calm during the campaign, but think none the less of those who take a special interest in political affairs. It is a privilege the obscurest man can enjoy.

We subjoin a few practical hints to our readers. Make an inventory of what you are worth on that day. Lay your year's work out before you when you have leisure and when the head is clear. See if you can retrench useless expenditure. Look well to the woodpile; keep your cattle and horses well fed and warm; give them clean bedding; have nice kindling wood prepared the night before hand, so as not to dread getting up in the morning; take care to have good and useful reading for your evenings; make all the members of your family happy, and life will pass away with the consciousness of having done your duty. We wish everybody a Happy New Year.

DISTRESS OF OUR TROOPS IN ALASKA. The New York *Tribune's* Washington correspondent says that the Russian purchase threatens to cost us, in addition to the $7,000,000, the loss of about four companies of United States troops. Dispatches have been received at the War Office within the last few days stating that the soldiers sent to take possession of the icebergs are in a most destitute condition; that no preparations whatever had been made for their reception, and that the prospect is that they will be frozen to death or maimed for life before supplies can reach them. Gen. Grant and Gen. Sherman had a consultation a few days ago on the subject. Gen. Grant stated that he had nothing to do with the affair, that the President ordered the troops there, and that he had no authority to act. It appears that there is no way to relieve them and that all access to our northern paradise is barred by the eternal snows and ice. Gen. Rousseau, who commanded the expedition, left for Washington Territory some time ago.

COAL. Few persons are aware to what an extent coal is used as fuel in Maine. In all the large towns and cities on the sea coast it has rapidly come into use within a few years, so that the demand for wood as fuel has very much diminished. This will serve to keep our woodlands from being stripped, and also enable the young growth of wood to become mature before it is cut down for fuel. As we may never expect to find coal to any extent, if at all, in Maine, it is well for us to see where we can obtain it in the cheapest possible manner. Since the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty, we cannot obtain it from Nova Scotia so cheap as from Pennsylvania. Capitalists from Maine are successfully engaged in coal mining in Nova Scotia and in Pennsylvania, and we hope they will never fail to supply the world with all the coal it needs, at a cheap rate.

A re-issue of patent has been granted R. B. Dunn of Waterville, and John C. Flint of Bangor, assignees by mesne arrangement of Moses Chandler of East Corinth. Patented January 14th, 1862. Reissue of patent has been granted to R. B. Dunn of Waterville, and John C. Flint of Bangor, assignees by mesne arrangements of Albion Webb, for "Improvement in Horse Hoe Cultivators." Patented August 8th, 1865.

MAINE MEN IN GEORGIA. C. H. Prince, formerly of Buckfield in this State, and a Captain in the 23d Maine regiment, is a delegate to the Georgia Constitutional Convention from the 20th election district. C. C. Richardson, formerly of Rumford, and Captain in the 12th Maine, is also a delegate from the same district.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE. Luther Chamberlain, of Atkinson, has been elected a member of the Board of Agriculture for Piscataquis county. Wm. S. Brown, of Waldoboro', has been elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of E. Wilder Farley, elected to the Senate for the county of Lincoln.

Emigration to Maine.

Much has been said of late years respecting emigration from Maine, and long editorials have been written and published to prove to young men the advantages of settling in Maine. But in spite of all these admonitions large numbers of our young men have felt as though they must go and "see the elephant" themselves, rather than listen to descriptions of him, and many have returned, glad to get home again, while many others would come home if they could; yet a respectable number have always decided to settle down in their native State, and have generally prospered well in life, with slower but surer gains. We well remember in our boyhood, young men who went out South and report such great salaries that we felt ashamed of our own, but somehow when they returned, they had a seedy look about them, and but little money in their pockets. The most of it was on paper. We have lived long enough to know that those who have stuck to their native State have been quite as successful as those who left for other parts.

But there is another feature in the history of our State which has not attracted the attention it deserves. While there has been a constant outgoing current, there has also been an inflowing one. Men from other States have surveyed our natural resources and have come here and developed them. Men of broad and far-seeing views have seized upon our waterfalls and with their capital have formed the nucleus of our most thriving villages. Farmers have moved in and made excellent citizens. Retired merchants from the cities may frequently be met in our rural towns, quietly settled on farms. Why is it? They seek for rest. They seek for good soil, a good orchard and garden, an abundance of fuel, and a good home, and here they can find them all. Since our attention has been called to this fact, we have been surprised to see how many of our most active citizens were born in other States. We are glad to record the fact, and we are pretty sure to find them intelligent, enterprising and successful, and we record this fact for the encouragement of others to come to Maine and settle. If they are of the right stamp they will certainly succeed. We remember two men who came to Maine thirty-five years ago and bought farms and went into cheese-making and astonished the people around at their success in this branch of industry. They made money and showed the farmers around what enterprise would do. It will not do for us to follow always the worn ruts. We must sometimes get out of them and find a better road.

In consideration of those things we shall take the aggressive, and insist that Maine is not only a good State to live in, but a good State for men of worth from other States to move into, where they can succeed in life.

No other State can boast of such a line of seacoast with its scores of excellent harbors. No other State has so many ship yard sites and facilities for building ships, nor can any other State show such splendid waterfalls, which are to be the site of flourishing villages and cities. No New England State has so much good soil. Even where it is rough, it is deep, and only needs the labor of the skilful and industrious farmer to make it productive. Maine can raise hay, potatoes, oats and apples to an unlimited extent. She can raise splendid horses and oxen. She can raise intelligent men and women, who too often are enticed out of the State by loud calls, but who would succeed well if they remained at home. The fact is, any man with capital and a fair amount of brains can succeed in almost any kind of business in Maine. This a man needs in coming to Maine. We say then to a man who has a thousand or more dollars of surplus capital, try the State of Maine. It is not a State, as some suppose, who never visited it, covered with pine trees. These are not often seen now.

Go almost anywhere and you will find the farmers in possession of good dwellings and surrounded by all the real necessaries and sometimes with the luxuries of life. They have acquired these things generally by honest industry. The man who has a few thousand dollars to invest can buy a farm in Maine provided with all the surrounding comforts necessary for him and find a good climate, instead of fever and ague, good schools, and religious privileges of some sort within reach. The farmers of Maine have more leisure, or we might say, they are the laziest class of men in the State. There is a pressure upon them a few months in summer and then they can enjoy a holiday when they please. Therefore with this new article to our creed, we hold up the Pine Tree State as a good State for those in other portions of the country to come and make for themselves a pleasant and happy home.

As will be seen in another place, services at the Methodist church in this city will be resumed next Sabbath. The work of repairing their church edifice which was commenced in September last, has been carried steadily forward and has been completed in much less time than was at first supposed. We have from time to time alluded to the progress of the work, and can now only say that the house is one of the neatest and most attractive in the city. Everything about it is in keeping with its character, and the design and execution of the work reflect credit upon those who have performed the various branches of labor. The pulpit, which is simple and chaste in design is of solid black walnut, was designed by Mr. J. C. Tibbetts, and constructed by Capt. J. H. Butler and O. Williamson, Esq., and is a gift of the two latter gentlemen to the society. The new organ has been set up, but the bell,—which is to weigh 1350 lbs.—will not reach here before next week. The entire cost of the improvements upon the building will be about $7000.

THE PECK BOND CASE. The hearing appointed in the case of the sureties on the bond of Benj. D. Peck, a delinquent Treasurer of the State, before the Governor and Council, did not take place, the bondsmen failing to make their appearance. The hearing was to be in pursuance of an act of the Legislature authorizing an adjustment of the matter on an equitable basis, the bondsmen having been adjudged by the Supreme Court liable to pay the full amount of the bond. The surviving bondsmen are Ezra Carter, Jr., Neal Dow, and E. L. Cummings, of Portland, the other two having deceased. It now becomes the duty of the Governor and Council to take immediate measures to enforce the collection of the bond.

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION. We publish in another column the call for a State Temperance Convention, to assemble in this city on Tuesday evening, Jan. 14th, to continue in session during the following day and evening. The purposes of the call are clearly and forcibly stated, and it is incumbent on the Temperance men of Maine, without distinction of party or creed, and whatever their differences of opinion in regard to methods of action, to come together on this occasion and work together for the common cause. We trust there will be a general attendance of the well-tried and most active friends of Temperance in the State, and that great good will result from the deliberations and action of this Convention.

TANNERY BURNED. The tannery in East Bradford, owned by Gen. Plaisted of Bangor, was destroyed by fire on Thursday night last, as we learn from the *Whig*. All the buildings and machinery, with a good steam engine, were burned. Loss of building and machinery, about $6,000; insured for $2,000. The leather destroyed in the dry loft (3,000 sides) was worth at least $8,000. It was owned by Boston parties, and probably was insured. Origin of the fire unknown. So rapidly did the flames progress that a son of Mr. Church, aged about 19, who was asleep in the building, was with difficulty saved by bursting in the windows and taking him out.

The Treasury Building at Washington, when completed, will have cost nearly $5,000,000, and it will be the finest Executive edifice in the world. The greater portion of it is built of Maine granite, and it is proposed to rebuild the remainder with the same material, as the porous sandstone of which it is constructed is disintegrating rapidly.

THE WEATHER. On Friday last a warm rain fell in considerable quantities, completely breaking up the sleighing and rendering the traveling, out of town, very hard. Since Sunday the weather has been severely sharp and the absence of snow renders traveling very unpleasant, parties going about upon wheels almost as often as upon runners.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE. Services will be resumed in the Methodist church in this city on the afternoon of next Sabbath, 5th inst., when a discourse appropriate to the re-opening of their house of worship will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Geo. Webber, Presiding Elder of the Readfield District. There will be no morning service.

Editorial Correspondence.

STATE PRISON, THOMASTON, Dec. 10, 1867.

DEAR FARMER:—Do not tremble for us, lest we may have been suspected of doing something against the peace of the State—we have always been peacably inclined. We made a visit to-day to our State Institution, the State Prison. The location was originally made on a bed of limestone. For many years this was quarried, till the material became exhausted, except by digging very deep or undermining the buildings, and has been abandoned, leaving a large portion of the territory enclosed by the walls a useless waste.

There are now about one hundred and fifty prisoners, though some are kept in county jails for want of room. An additional wing is now in process of construction. The institution has of late been admirably conducted, under the charge of Warden Rice. The labor of the convicts has been so managed as to pay the running expenses, or nearly so. We first visited the carriage shop, where about thirty men are employed. Elegant sleighs and carriages are turned out here.

Among the prisoners was one in whom we felt a special interest. He was a fancy painter. He worked in a room entirely alone. He exhibited the skill of a true artist, and so great was his interest in his work, that he spent much of his time in his cell in reading books on the painter's art, and in painting. Some special exhibitions of his skill were hanging on the wall of his *studio*. Most of the men were entirely unacquainted with their business when they entered the prison. We were informed by the overseer that it was rare that a mechanic ever entered a State prison—showing the value of a good trade to a young man, to keep him out of mischief.

In the blacksmith shop was Knight, who was convicted of killing his wife. He is about sixty years of age, and was busily engaged in finishing off a piece of iron work. His conduct is unexceptionable. Entering the shoe shop, we found it occupied mostly by boys and young men who could not behave themselves at home, and so found their way here. They appeared remarkably neat in their persons, in spite of the prison dress. Their hair was combed smoothly and in order, and scarcely one showed indications of having been a great criminal. Among them was Thorn, the murderer, who has been in prison twenty-five years. He is a singular looking man, and growing old. But let us look into the main building a moment. Here stands a youthful prisoner, who had committed a crime, and was sent here to pay the penalty. If there is a boy to read this letter, we will describe him for his benefit. He is dressed in a jacket with one side and sleeve black, and the other side and sleeve of a tan color. He looks very lonesome. He committed his crime when his father was away in other lands. His father has just been to see him, and give him some money to make him comfortable. His father has not forgotton him, even though he is shut up in a prison. The overseer stands by them and watches them all the time they are together, so they shall not plan for his escape. The father bids his boy good-bye, and goes away sorrowful, and the boy goes to his cell. Take care, boys, not to disobey your parents.

In a cell in one corner of the prison is shut up Harris, the Auburn murderer, in solitary confinement for a year. This is a kind of punishment next to death itself—to be shut up and not allowed to speak to any one, in a narrow stone cell, dark and gloomy. How they beg to get out! How they beg the privilege of working in the shops!—anything but being confined in a cell. Harris is a mulatto, with a tolerably well-developed Caucassian head, but looking as though he was the subject of strong passions. How the soul of even a strong man must sink within him when he seriously looks back upon the victim he has murdered, and then forward to the thought that he can never again leave the naked stone walls of a prison! But the bell rings for dinner. A huge pile of victuals is put in rations, where the long row of prisoners in single file and silently, take their little tin basin and march to their cells, there in silent meditation to partake of their frugal meal.

Were we to look at the men in our State Prison as mere day laborers, we should say that their lot was not a hard one. They have comfortably warm and airy rooms to work in. Their work is generally light, and of such a character that they are learners of a good trade, which they usually finish before the expiration of their sentences. On the Sabbath they have preaching from the clergyman of the town, in a neat chapel recently erected, and in which a portion of the inmates receive instruction in the common branches of learning. We believe it would be good policy to give instruction to every inmate while in his minority, and to all others who desire it.

We left the prison well pleased with its management, and with the glad reflection that our number of convicts is no larger, though with a sad reflection that any man should break any civil or divine command, as to be forced into the narrow quarters of a prison. As we saw the long file of prisoners, marching with their dinners in their hands to their solitary cells, we could but think how many a mother's heart had been wrung with anguish at the wayward course of her son; and how many a father's hopes had been blasted, and how his very soul had withered away as he saw no other than a downward course for the child of his cherished expectations.

There seems to be considerable diversity of opinion in regard to the origin of the recent fire at the dam, which involved so great a destruction of property and deprived a large number of industrious and worthy men of employment. We are assured by Mr. Bangs, of the firm of Bangs & Mosher, in whose department the fire originated, that every reasonable precaution was taken by them and the workmen in their employ to guard against danger; that there were no shavings in the building where the fire is said to have broken out; that the floor had a few minutes previously been swept clean of saw dust, and that every thing around the stove was left perfectly safe, when the men left for dinner. Mr. Fisher, one of the persons who discovered the fire, says that its first appearance was in the wood work around the chimney, some twenty feet from the stove, and he very naturally attributes its origin to some defect in the chimney. Mr. Bangs thinks that the fire may have been caused by the heating of the journals of the shafting and communicating with the wood work, a similar occurrence having caused the destruction of the machine shop on the same spot in the year of 1853.

THE NEW ROAD. The County Commissioners at the final hearing of the petitioners for the new road from Coombs' Mills in Augusta to Lowe's Corner in Manchester, which was held in this city on Thursday of last week, decided to lay out the road. We learn that Mayor Patterson of this city will make a request of the Commissioners that they extend the time of constructing the road until 1871. This is done upon the ground that at present this city has all the burdens in the way of taxes it can possibly meet. About $10,000 has this year been paid for the bridge in this city, that its use may be had free by the public and nearly $3,000 per year for three years must be paid for the same purpose. After that the city will be prepared to build its portion of this new road. Its cost to the city will probably be about $4,000.

The case of Mrs. R. A. Scholes, one of the sufferers by the recent fire at the dam, is one of peculiar hardship, she having lost everything in the world upon which she relied for the support of herself and four young children. An appeal made to our citizens in her behalf has been worthily responded to. Contributions amounting to about six hundred dollars, have been already obtained, and it is believed that a still larger sum will be realized for her benefit.

PROMENADE CONCERTS. The Augusta Band of this city propose giving a series of Promenade Concerts at Granite Hall this winter, which we are sure will be patronized by all who enjoy this description of entertainment. The series will consist of ten concerts, commencing on Tuesday evening, Jan. 17th, and ending March 20th. Further particulars will be given in future announcements.

The members elect of the Legislature of Maine will assemble to-morrow (Wednesday) at the Capitol, for organization and the transaction of legislative business. We have engaged a special reporter to give our readers an abstract of its proceedings from week to week during the continuance of the session.

The new eating rooms of Messrs. Page & Furbish, on Oak street—opposite the Post Office—which have been fitted up in an attractive style, will be opened tomorrow, Wednesday.

SUGGESTIONS TO PREVENT RAILROAD ACCIDENTS. In commenting upon the late sad railroad disaster near Buffalo, N. Y., the *Tribune* makes some suggestions whereby much of the loss of life by railroad accidents now so alarmingly on the increase in this country, may be prevented. We reproduce them in a very condensed form:—I. Car wheels must be so constructed that they will not fly apart, and so that any one may be slivered without disabling the car or throwing it from the track. II. Our passenger cars must be wholly made of cast iron plates, held firmly by wrought iron rods. They will cost but little more than wooden cars, will last longer, will not burn in case of accident, will not splinter or crash into oven wood. III. Cars—and as for that matter, steamboats and vessels—must not be painted with highly inflammable oils. Paint that is quite incombustible, or at least that will greatly retard the spread of fire, must be used. IV. The brakes of a passenger train must be all connected together, and so arranged as to be instantly and firmly applied by a motion of the engineer's foot. V. New safeguards against flying the track on embankments, bridges, &c., must be provided. Among those are suggested two squared sticks of timber, eighteen to twenty inches in diameter, laid upon each side of the track at such points, and firmly secured and bolted; or what would be better, a thick concrete wall of rough stones laid in lime and cement, rising on each side of the track to a hight of two or three feet. The adoption of these suggestions is only a matter of cost, but economy is really on the same side with safety. What is needed to carry them into effect is that the law must demand a compliance with the dictates of caution and foresight.

EXTRAORDINARY ACT OF HEROISM. An instance of great heroism on the part of a young man, Capt. Wm. Jackman, is related in the Newfoundland papers as having occurred at Labrador during the violent hurricane of Oct. 9th, last. So extraordinary is the story that were it not vouched for by the best authority it would appear incredible. A vessel called the Sea Slipper had struck on a reef near a place called Spotted Islands, Labrador, at which were no residents. This young man, Captain Jackman, being providentially, in the neighborhood, witnessed the vessel's striking, saw her fall asunder, with a number of persons on her deck and rigging—twenty-seven, as it afterward appeared. To save some of these poor creatures, Mr. Jackman cast himself into the sea and swam to the wreck, a distance of a hundred fathoms or more from the shore. The hurricane at this time was at its hight, accompanied by snow. Eleven times did this heroic man swim between ship and shore, each time bringing a man from the wreck and placing him in safety.

By this time persons from a neighboring settlement had arrived with ropes. Sixteen trips more did the noble sailor make, conducting all the survivors in safety to the shore. It seldom falls to our lot to relate more heroic conduct.

Capt. Jackman is said to be as modest as he is brave, and when spoken to on the subject will not allow that he did anything more than his duty.

A WONDERFUL ESCAPE. The following incident is related in the Portland *Star* as having occurred on the Grand Trunk road not many months ago. A couple, with their little girl two years old were on board the saloon car attached to a night freight train, and were sitting near the side door which was partially open. The train was on a down grade, running twenty miles per hour when a sudden rebound of the car threw the child out of the door. Horror-stricken at the supposed inevitable result, the conductor signaled to "brake up hard," and as soon as it was safe to do so, seized his lantern, jumped off and ran back, expecting to see a bruised corpse on the road bed; but presently heard a childish voice crying out "Papa! Papa!" and in a moment more met the little one running along to catch the train. The wind, which was blowing fresh at the time had inflated her clothing and buoyed her up and she had evidently fallen on her feet and was not in the least injured.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT ON A U. S. JUDGE. A despatch from Mobile, dated Dec. 28th, says District Attorney L. V. B. Martin met Judge Busteed of the U. S. District Court this A. M., in front of the Custom House and accosted him saying, "Judge, will you allow that indictment against me to take its course?" Judge Busteed replied, "Sir—The law must take its course." Martin then drew his revolver and fired upon the Judge who fell upon the pavement having received two shots—one below the breast bone and another in the right leg. Martin had been indicted by the U. S. Grand Jury for revenue frauds and extortion. He is now in jail. Judge Busteed's wounds are not considered mortal.

FATAL ACCIDENT. Sampson Mitchell, one of the employees at the Bennett mines in Guilford, was killed on Thursday of last week, by a premature explosion in the tunnel where he was working. It seems, says the *Observer*, that the unfortunate man in this case, was applying fire to the fuse connecting with two charges, which were to be exploded simultaneously, and it is supposed that the fire communicated with loose powder in a seam and thence with the charge in one of the holes, exploding it while he was at work upon it. He was struck upon the right side of the head with a fragment of the rock, which cut through the skull, exposing the brain. The deceased came from Cornwall last March, where he leaves a wife and seven children.

CRIME DIVULGED. The Kittery correspondent of the Biddeford *Journal* says: "An interesting case will doubtless be brought to light, in a few weeks, relative to murder and other crimes. A woman who has lately been sent to the Alms House in Elliot by a man whom she called her husband, has made a confession of certain crimes. The name of the man whom the woman claims as her husband is James Straw, alias James Strong, alias James Stone, and Jim Stewart. He is said to be a native of Newfield. The man and an accomplice have been arrested."

ANOTHER TERRIBLE DISASTER. Despatches from Charleston, S. C., state that the steamer Raleigh from New York for New Orleans, was burned on Tuesday last about twenty miles off the coast. Eighteen of the officers and crew were brought to Charleston by a tug Wednesday morning. Thirteen lives are supposed to have been lost, including Capt. Marshman. Twenty-five persons still missing. They were last seen in a boat or clinging to the pieces of the wreck.

The Belfast *Journal* states that a despatch has been received at Stockton, announcing that Capt. Alexander Seger and Capt. Benj. Partridge, were drowned on the 18th in Pensacola Bay, by the upsetting of a sail-boat. They were both in command of Stockton vessels lying in the bay. At the date of the despatch their bodies had not been found. Captain Seger leaves a family. Capt. Partridge is a single man.

The House Committee on Public Lands have agreed to report a bill forbidding all further sale of public lands, excepting as provided for by the pre-emption and homestead laws. The design is to prevent future speculation in the public domain, and secure the actual settlement and tillage of every tract of land hereafter disposed of by the Government.

John Porter, Esq., for the past twenty-two years publisher of the Rockland *Gazette*, has relinquished his connection with that paper. Messrs. John B. Porter, his son, and E. E. Wortman, succeed him in the management of the paper.

On the night of Dec. 24th, the schooner Palmerston, Captain Wooster, went ashore on Squirrel Island, in Boothbay Harbor, and was burned. The mate and two men were lost. She was from Boston, bound for some port in Nova Scotia.

The Rockland *Democrat* says that at a recent visit to Thomaston, Governor Chamberlain presented to the little daughter of Capt. S. T. Keene, formerly of the 20th Maine regiment and killed at Gettysburg, the sum of $100 as a gift.

Charles Mansell of Hermon, has been arrested on the charge of setting fire to several barns and a meetinghouse in that town, several weeks since. He was bound over in the sum of $1,200 to answer the charge.

The Gardiner *Journal* says that Captain Loring Ballard, of Farmingdale, was at St. Thomas at the time of the awful tornado there, and it is feared he fell a victim to it, as nothing has been heard from him since.

Editor's Table.

RED CROSS, or Young America in England and Wales. A story of Travel and Adventure, by Oliver Optic. Boston, Lee & Shepard. 1868. pp. 336.

This volume forms the third in the series of "Young America Abroad," by that popular author for children, Mr. W. T. Adams, and the boys and girls who have followed the fortunes of the party on board the "Academy Ship," across the Atlantic and through Ireland and Scotland, will peruse this volume with the same interest, attention and profit, that they have the preceding ones. It is for sale in this city by E. Fenno & Son.

JOSEPH IN THE SNOW. A Tale. Illustrated.
THE WELL SPENT HOUR. Illustrated.

These beautiful children's books are published by H. B. Fuller, 245 Washington street, Boston, and are brought out in a neat style. The former is a translation from the German of Berthold Auerbach, and the latter forms No. 1 of a series known as "The Follen Stories," by Eliza Lee Follen. The second of this series, a sequel to the "Well Spent Hour," will be entitled "The Birthday," and may soon be expected from the press. Others are in preparation. These books are for sale in this city, at the bookstore of E. Fenno & Son.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE for the week ending Dec. 28, contains, Ireland for the Irish; Ultimate End of Fenianism; Sir S. Baker's Abyssinia; Phineas Finn, the Irish Member, by Anthony Trollope; Monetary Conventions and English Coinage; A Bengali Will; Cinderilla, by Miss Thackeray; besides poetry, etc.

The next number, beginning the number, will be printed on new type, and will contain the entire article on The Talmud, which has excited so much interest abroad, as to exhaust six editions of the Quarterly Review containing it; also, the first part of a new story by Charles Lever, and the usual variety of other matter. Littell & Gay, Publishers, 30 Bromfield St., Boston.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY. The following contents of the *Atlantic* for January, will show that it begins the new year in an attractive manner:—The Wife, by J. G. Whittier; Flotsam and Jetsam; Pittsburg, by James Parton; Doctor Molke's Friends, by Dr. I. I. Hayes; The Combat of Diomed and Mars, from Homer by W. C. Bryant; Our School Girl, by Mrs. Stowe; Oldport Waves, by T. W. Higginson; President Wayland, by Prof. J. L. Diman; By-ways of Europe, by Bayard Taylor; Aspects ot Culture, by R. W. Emerson; In the Twilight, by J. R. Lowell; Mrs. Johnson, by W. D. Howells; Hawthorne in the Boston Custom House; The Old Masters and Modern Art, by Eugene Benson; George Silverman's Explanation, by Charles Dickens; Reviews and Literary Notices. Boston, Ticknor & Fields. $4 per annum, or 35 cents per number. Sold in this city by Pierce Brothers, Water street.

The most noticeable feature in the January number of *Our Young Folks* is the "beginning part" of the "Holiday Romance," from the pen of "William Tinkling, Esquire, aged eight," (by Charles Dickens) and it will add a host of readers to the already large number this magazine now enjoys. Among the other writers to the number are Mrs. Stowe, Mrs. A. M. Diaz, Dr. I. I. Hayes, Sophie May, Helen C. Weeks, E. C. Stedman, Mrs. Anna M. Wells, and others. The number contains fifteen engravings beside a full page illustration, and a fine steel engraving of Mr. Dickens, given as a frontispiece. We are glad to notice that the articles are of greater variety and not so lengthy as in former numbers, and that a new and more appropriate design for the cover has been adopted. Boston: Ticknor & Fields, at $2 per annum.

THE GALAXY. Contents of the January number:—The Story of a Masterpiece, in two parts. Part I. By Henry James, Jr. (With an Illustration by Gaston Fay;) With my Book, by T. W. Parsons; American and Foreign Theatres, by Olive Logan; A Wedding Song, by Edgar Fawcett; My Spiritualistic Experiences, by Richard Frothingham; The Political Outlook; The same Christmas in Old England and New, by Edward Everett Hale; Elisabetta's Christmas, by Harriet Prescott Spofford; Burgoyne in a New Light, by Wm. L. Stone; Steven Lawrence, Yeoman, by Mrs. Edwards; Aphoristic Cynicism, by Junius Henri Browne; Nebulæ, by the Editor. New York: W. C. & F. P. Church, 39 Park Row. Terms $3.50 per year. Great inducements to clubs.

EVERY SATURDAY for January 4th, contains the opening chapters of a new story called "Foul Play," written by Charles Reade and Dion Bourcicault. It bids fair to be one of the most entertaining stories of the new year. The same number also contains a story by Rev. Norman Macleod, an essay on "Family Ghosts," by James Hannay, "An Old Wife's Song," by Jean Ingelow, and several other stories and essays from foreign periodicals. Ticknor & Fields, publishers, Boston. Price per number 10 cents.

JACK THE GIANT KILLER. The second and concluding part of this story by Miss Thackeray, has been published by Loring, Boston, and is for sale by E. Fenno & Son, North's Block, in this city.

HURRICANE AT CALCUTTA. The last India mail received in England, brought advices to the 8th of November from Calcutta, and details of a destructive cycloon which had occurred there. In Calcutta city 100 deaths have been recorded, 101 brick-built houses destroyed, and 2338 tiled and thatched huts leveled with the ground. In the suburbs the loss of life is estimated at 285, and 62 brick-built houses, 1745 tiled huts and 25,148 thatched huts have been destroyed. On the river, 622 lives have been lost. In addition there have also been lost two ferry steamers, 67 cargo boats, and 336 up-country boats. The greater portion of these boats, together with those lost in the canals, were laden with jute and grain. The grand total of lives ascertained to have been lost is, therefore, 1016; of brick-built houses destroyed 163; and of tiled and thatched huts, 20,231. Of the larger shipping in the river, only some 26 ships have escaped uninjured, and three have sustained serious damage, one of them being a complete wreck. The consequences of the hurricane in destroying the rice crops, and the cattle, over a large territory, threaten famine. Not more than half a crop of rice will be secured, and one-tenth of the cattle have died from exposure.

The Boston *Herald* gives an account of a recent railroad accident near Boston, by which four Maine men, on their return from California after an absence of ten or a dozen years, were all injured. Two of them, A. C. Rowe of Winthrop, and Trueman Hopkins of Frankfort, were sitting together on one seat, near the forward end of the smoking car, with their feet stretched ont and resting upon a seat in front. They heard the alarm whistle and drew up their legs just as the collision occurred and forced the two seats up near together (the front part of this car being badly smashed). The simple fact that their legs were in a bent position saved their being badly shattered. As it was, one of Rowe's legs, below the knee, and one wrist, and one hand were quite badly bruised. Hopkins experienced a bruised and sprained ankle. The third, a man named S. B. Gilman, of Bangor, was injured in one of his legs, and was taken to the residence of his brother at Roxbury. The fourth of the party, a man named F. E. Hatch, also of Bangor, was heavily bruised on the right arm. Hopkins, Rowe and Hatch were taken to the United States Hotel, where they received medical assistance.

REMOVAL OF DISTRICT COMMANDERS. By direction of the President Major General E. O. E. Ord of the Fourth Military District, and Major General John Pope of the Third District are ordered to turn over their several commands without delay to the next senior officers under them. Gen. Irwin McDowell has been ordered to assume the command of the Fourth, and Gen. George G. Meade of the Third Districts in place of the officers removed. Gen. Ord is ordered to proceed to San Francisco to take command of the Department of California, and Gen. Pope will report at the Headquarters of the Army for further orders.

The Ellsworth *American* says that Wm. R. Rice, of Cranberry Isle, has a letter from Capt. Wm. L. Bromwell, Schooner Broadfield, of West Dennis, Mass., dated at Baltimore, Nov. 26, saying that Herbert Rice, his son, in the act of putting on a stop on the flying jib, the 14th ult., during a gale of wind, off Block Island, was washed overboard and drowned. He was seen but once after falling overboard.

"The way to fame is like the way to heaven—through much tribulation." An indispensable requisite to the attainment of the first, is good health; keep it, by using American Life Drops, which are the most wonderful Pain-Killer ever known for external use. Sold by J. S. & F. E. Johnson.

GLOOMY STATE OF AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH. Correspondents of the New York papers give most gloomy and discouraging accounts of the condition of affairs in the Southern States—the fruit of the late rebellion. An Atlanta (Ga.) correspondent of the *Times* writes as follows:

"One of the largest and wealthiest merchants in this city told me this morning that since the passage by the Convention of the temporary ordinance prohibiting the levy of executions and sale of property, he has not been able to collect a hundred dollars, and that business, except a little retail trade, is practically dead throughout the State. A number of agents of Northern mercantile houses are here, looking as black as a thunder cloud. They are not collecting a dime. Compared with the present financial condition of the State, that of this time last year was prosperity. I never saw such stagnation and utter want of confidence. Credit is dead and buried."

A New Orleans correspondent of the same paper says:

"The South is now passing through a terrible yet necessary revolution. It is terrible as involving general bankruptcy, the prostration of business, and universal gloom, yet necessary as the means of adjustment of society on a basis of a sound political economy and of just relations between man and man.

The South has not yet touched bottom. The factors have made advances on the strength of prospective crops, but for two or three years, especially the last, the harvests have been meagre and the merchants will get small or no returns.

If affairs go on as they are for ninety days longer there must be many failures. It is quite impossible to make collections. The money is not to be had. I heard one merchant say that of $19,000 due him by different parties, chiefly planters, he could realize almost nothing. He had closed his business and was trying to gain a bare support for his family until the return of better days.

Plantations are being sold at great sacrifices to pay taxes or mortgages. One estate in Mississippi of fifteen hundred acres was lately bid off at $1.50 an acre; another at $2.50 an acre, and one in Alabama upon which the improvements were worth $10,000, went for $1,300. This process must continue until to a great extent plantations have changed hands.

Southern men concede that a new order of things is inevitable. It is coming to this, that a man will own only as much land as he can manage personally with a few hands, according to the Northern practice. The new system of labor, as well as the poverty of the people, make the change necessary."

The *Herald's* special Washington dispatch has the following:

"One of your traveling correspondents, who has just made an extensive tour through Louisiana, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, North Carolina and South Carolina, represents the condition of the freedmen as heartrending in the extreme. In all the cotton districts of those States the great mass of the freedmen are not only on the point of starvation but possess scarcely enough clothing to cover their nakedness.—At most of the railroad stations many colored children collect on the arrival of the trains, and enter into competition with famished swine and dogs for the possession of the bones thrown by passengers from the trains, while scores of negroes collect about the depots as spectators.

In the corn growing districts the prospects of a famine are not so near, and the whites and blacks are on friendly terms. In many counties of these States the forests are filled with armed negroes who hunt game in the day time and make raids upon the planters' stock at night. The destitution however is not confined to the blacks. Thousands of the white population have not a month's provisions ahead and no money with which to lay in a supply. Many planters provide a year's supply for their frmilies, but the starving negroes have very generally pillaged their smoke houses and granaries, and stripped them clean. His estimate of the number of persons, compiled from statistics collected by the executives of the States and "who will starve unless Congress provides some relief," is three millions, two thirds of whom are negroes. This estimate embraces Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and the Carolinas. He has no estimate of the other reconstructed States.

The planters are generally alarmed and would leave the country could they raise the means to remove their families. Hundreds are offering their homes for a mere song, but can get purchasers. Plantations that before the war commanded as high as fifty dollars per acre, can be purchased for five dollars an acre."

A SEASON OF DISASTERS. The London *News* of the 23d ult. has the following review of the disasters which have been so frequent and appalling during the past few months:

"The present season will be memorable for the number and magnitude of its disasters by sea and land. Nature is forgetting her old benignity, to put on her most awful terrors, and our columns are becoming a daily record of earthquakes, hurricanes, and inundations. The gale which has this week visited our own coasts has had lamentable consequences; the capsizing of the Gorlestone life-boat, with the loss of twenty lives, is a calamity to cast a gloom over a whole nation; but it is thrown into the shade by the destruction simultaneously reported from the Eastern and the Western world. Before we have recovered from the impression of the late hurricane in the West Indies, we fear of a renewal of terrestrial convulsions here, of earthquake shocks with volcanic eruptions, and consequent loss of life and damage to shipping. Worse still, it is now found that the West India hurricane, within four days of its occurrence, had its counterpart in a terrible cyclone which raged in Bengal on the night of Nov. 1, and ravaged Calcutta for eight hours. As many as 1000 lives are ascertained to have been lost, while more damage has been done to the city than was inflicted by the last great storm in 1864. The destruction of property reported is enormous, and necessity of at once relieving the population reduced to destitution has induced the government to announce that it will double the amount of money that may be contributed by the public.

THE MILITARY RECONSTRUCTION ACT TO BE TESTED. A Washington dispatch states that a case is soon to come before the U. S. Supreme Court, involving the constitutionality of the reconstruction acts. The features of the case are as follows:

"It is that of Col. McArdle, an editor of Natchez, Miss., who in his paper recently indulged in some plain comments upon the practical working of the military government. He designated Gen. Ord as a military satrap, and intimated that he would have to enforce his measures at the point of the bayonet, and that the people would not submit to his making a Poland of Mississippi. He was arrested by order of Gen. Ord, but before he could be tried by a military court, a writ of *habeas corpus* was sued out and on an examination before Judge Hill of the U. S. District Court of Mississippi, he held that the law was constitutional, and remanded the prisoner to custody, fixing his bail at $1000. The case is now to be sent here in a writ of error, with all the proofs and papers bearing upon it. The hearing before Chief Justice Chase and his Associates will excite great interest, from the fact that it will be the first case that has come before this court involving the constitutionality of the reconstruction laws. It is expected that the necessary documents will be here with very little delay, and that the case will be taken up out of its order."

MURDER OF A MEMBER OF CONGRESS. On Sunday morning, Dec. 22d, Hon. C. S. Hamilton, member of Congress from the 8th Ohio District, was murdered by his eldest son, aged nineteen years, in a fit of insanity. The fatal act is thus described:

"While Mr. Hamilton was engaged in feeding the stock on his farm, near Marysville, the boy stepped up behind him, and with a piece of heavy board struck him on the back of the head, killing him instantly. He then covered up the dead body with fodder, and started to kill his mother. Seizing an axe he made toward her, when a younger brother, seeing the axe in the maniac's hand, shouted to his mother to run or Thomas would kill her. She did so and escaped. The maniac then started for the brother who gave the alarm, and struck him a dangerous blow on the shoulder. A neighbor, alarmed by the outcry, ran to the rescue of the boy, caught the axe, and succeeded, with the assistence of others who had by that time reached the scene, in preventing further mischief. The insane son is now in prison, seemingly unconcerned."

Late accounts from Crete are of a stormy character. The Turks at Dialiscari fired upon a company of five hundred women and children who were on the eve of embarking for Greece. A number of them were killed and those who escaped were picked up by the commander of the Russian man-of-war and safely landed. All the Christian powers excepting the United States and Great Britain unite in placing their ships at the disposal of those who wish to escape from Crete to Greece.

The Bangor *Whig* says that the police of that city while attempting to arrest one Wm. Herrin, who was in a house with several other intoxicated roughs, met with resistance from them and a row ensued, and the police were compelled to use their pistols. Several shots were fired, one of which lodged in the body of a young Irishman about eighteen years old, son of Wm. O'Donohue, a truckman. The wounded man has since died.

A decision has recently been made by the Court of Claims, to the effect that all soldiers who enlisted under the President's proclamation before July 22d, 1861, are entitled to bounty, whether discharged for disease or other honorable cause. This will give bounties to hundreds of discharged soldiers who were refused it because they had not served two years.

Alfred C. Fales of Thomaston, was lost overboard from the ship Kendrick Fish on her passage up the Mississippi river to New Orleans. All efforts to help him were unavailing. He was about twenty years of age, and leaves a wife, but no children.

DETAILS OF THE AWFUL RAILROAD DISASTER. The Buffalo *Express* has the following particulars of the terrible accident which occurred on the Lake Shore Railroad on the 18th inst.

"It is easy to imagine the frightful wreck to which the car was reduced by its terrible descent. All, or nearly all its passengers, of course, precipitated into a mangled, struggling mass at the lower end of the car, buried under a heap of ruins, and even the slightly injured, if any there were, unable to extricate or help themselves.

The horror of the situation was sufficient without that which instantly became added by the igniting of the splintered wreck from the overturned stoves. A moment, as one of the three survivors describes it, and the whole was wrapped in flames. Who can attempt to depict the unimaginable horror of the scene that ensued! Nearly fifty human beings being roasted in death, or in the pangs of horrible wounds, or in the full vigor of life, buried in an unextricable position and committed to the flames without hope of rescue. The shrieks, the groans, the imprecations—let those who heard them forget this side of eternity if they can.

It was some moments before they could reach the scene to attempt assistance. The second car, in the meantime—the car first thrown from the track—had plunged over the opposite side of the embankment, falling a less hight, but suffering almost as complete a wreck, and its few uninjured passengers had enough to occupy their attention. The train, which had run some distance before being stopped, was backed to the scene as speedily as possible, and those on board set to work with promptitude and energy. But the steep ice covered slope to the car most horribly situated, was not easily descended, and when helping hands reached it they were without weapons for fighting the flames or for breaking into the wreck.

As soon, of course, as they could be summoned, the people of Angola the nearer inhabitants ran to the spot, and it was not long before many buckets were employed in pouring water upon the burning wreck; but a raging fire is not to be overcome with buckets, and those desperately laboring at the work had to suffer the unmistakable anguish of seeing their efforts made utterly vain. The hideous, remorseless flames cracked on; the shrieks died into moans, and the moans into a silence more terrible, as the pall of death drew over the scene. Except one little fragment of the side of the car, nothing but a heap of smoking cinders was left for those gathered round to search into with sickened hearts.

As we have already stated the car next to the rear one was that with which the disaster originated, but its fate was less terrible than the fate of the car following. The headlong plunge of the latter threw it over, but not until the bridge had been passed, and it made its descent on the opposite or right side of the embankment, where the hight was not more than twenty-five feet. The crash was only less awful than that already desribed. It was not followed, however, by the more frightful calamity of the fire. Twice the car was kindled by the coals from the broken stoves, but the passengers were in a less helpless situation, and the flames were extinguished.

One man only in this car, Mr. Haywood, agent of the road at State Line, met death outright. As the car pitched down the bank it was broken in two near the middle, the break in the roof opening for an instant, and at that instant Mr. Haywood was flung upward into the fissure, which closed again before he fell and crushed his body to a jelly. Several others in the car received mortal injuries, among them our lamented townsman, Mr. Forbush, who was in a dying condition when taken out, and who expired soon after. Very few of all the inmates of the car—and it was well filled—escaped injury, and between twenty and forty are in the list of wounded.

One of the three persons who escaped from the rear car was Mr. I. Mayer, the traveling agent of Ristori, who is now at the Buffalo General Hospital, under treatment for severe, but probably not serious injuries in the back, head and ankles. Mr. Mayer's statement to our reporter was as follows:

I had just stepped out of the closet when I felt the jerking of the car as it was thrown from the track. I sprang up instantly and caught hold of something in the roof of the car, suspending myself. This saved me when the car went over the bank from being pitch-forward with the rest of the passengers into the heap, where every one was helplessly buried in the crash of the ruins. Exactly how I crawled out I do not know. I was one of only three that escaped. I saw an old gentleman and his wife get out of the wreck: I am sure that not another one did. The car was full—not less than fifty persons, I should think, within it.—Those who were not killed outright were burned to death. The wreck was all in flames in a moment. I do not know how even I and the two I have mentioned could have escaped."

Among those burned was a bridal party from Dunkirk. A passenger says there was an unusual number of women and children in the cars that left the track.

A correspondent of the Hartford *Courant* gives the following account of the scene which presented itself immediately after the accident.

"Your correspondent left the last car on the illfated train at Cleveland, having concluded to wait until the next train eastward, and on that next train rumors were circulated concerning an accident which had occurred to the preceding train, involving a loss of three or four lives, but no one expected such a shocking sight as met our view at the scene of the accident. In the depot near by lay fourteen dead bodies, many of them not identified. A little further on is the bridge from which the cars were precipitated. It is an open planked structure, covered with tin, about two hundred and fifty feet above the mill stream called "Sister Creek." Upon the ice below a large fire had been built from the debris of the wrecked cars, casting a flickering glare upon a row of sixteen blackened, charred bodies, all traces of humanity burned out of them, past identification by their nearest friends, while a sickening scent of burning flesh filled the air. Upon the steep, further bank of the stream, where the car had burned, was a heap of smouldering ashes, nothing remaining of the car but the iron wheels and axles. Some twenty-five or thirty persons were busily engaged here, carefully covering the ashes and taking out the last vestige of humanity remaining there. Here and there men were carrying litters for the wounded, and coffins for the dead. Below the bridge where the second car fell, was a scene of indescribable anguish. the shrieks of the wounded and dying chilled the blood with horror. All that could be was done to care for and relieve the distress of the suffering; but the unavoidable terrors of the scene are never to be forgotten by those who wittnessed it. The houses near the scene of the disaster were filled with the wounded and dying.

The train was about two hours late, and was undoubtedly running rapidly to make up time. The rear of the last car described a quarter circle in the air, striking with tremendous force upon the opposite bank and laying at an angle of about forty-five degrees, thus throwing the passengers upon the stove at the lower end of the car, precipitating the other stove upon them. The car immediately took fire and burned so rapidly that out of the crowd which filled it, but three are known to have escaped, the flames were so fierce that the inmates were necessarily abandoned to their fate. The second car was thrown upon the other side of the bridge, further down the stream, and also took fire, but the flames were soon extinguished. It is hard to imagine a place where a railway accident would be more certainly fatal than in the locality where this occurred. A look from the bridge, unprotected by a wall or railing, is sufficiently startling, without the knowledge of this fearful accident.

THE HAIR. Read what Elder D. T. Taylor of Rouse's Point, N. Y., says on the hair. "The human hair, bleached by age, fright or disease, can be fully restored to its natural color without dying it. My case illustrates this statement truthfully. My hair for seventeen years has been gradually growing white and falling out; but, lo! in a short time I have back my old auburn locks. My hair is as firm as when young; this has been accomplished by the use of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer. It does its work rapidly, is cooling, healing, and, and in my case effectually, without harm to brain, body, or general health; this cannot be said of any other preparation sold. I do not know the wonderful ingredients, but I do know experimentally, and by observation in a score of cases that it is a most marvelously transforming compound. Heads of sixty-five are changed by it to the color of youth." The proprietors, R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H. will sell to clergymen at wholesale prices. 1m4

We know of no other musical instrument for which there is a greater demand than for the American Organ manufactured by S. D. & H. W. Smith, at Boston, Mass., the reputation of which is based upon its solid merit. The internal construction differs from all other instruments, being on a superior principle, while the absence of *complication* renders it less liable to get out of order. The action is so delicate, that its response to the touch is as ready as the pianoforte, making it desirable for light and quick music as well as for that which is connected and sustained. We trust our readers will take opportunity to become acquainted with these fine instruments, as no home is complete without a musical instrument.—*Boston Traveler.*

"While the Lamp holds out to burn," there is a chance for restoration of health. If, therefore, the constitution has been weakened by disease or excess—the nerves shattered—the stomach weakened—the appetite gone, and all the world appears gloomy—pour some fresh oil into the lamp in the shape of Plantation Bitters, which will make the flame of life again burn brightly, illuminate a once wretched existence. For ladies it is an elegant and gentle stimulant, exactly such as they require. Many families will not be without it. It has an immense sale throughout the world. 2t4

"YOUR MONEY OR YOUR LIFE." Those who sell a man any of the poisonous compounds found in the market, for good Saleratus, not only rob him of his money, but slowly take his life also. Avoid the spurious, and buy Pyle's Saleratus, which alone is pure and safe. Sold by grocers everywhere. Full weight.

THE SOUL OF FLOWERS. Poetry has given the title to the living breath of fragrant blossoms, and this floral soul—this quintessence of olfactory luxuries—exists, in its full perfection, in Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus."—*Brooklyn Eagle.* 2w4

MAGNOLIA WATER. A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price. 1y31

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Foreign News.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Dispatches via Atlantic Telegraph.

LONDON, Dec. 23—Evening. The regular police force of this metropolis has been largely increased.

Timothy Desmond and Jerry Allen, the alleged perpetrators of the Clerkenwell explosion, were brought before a magistrate to-day, and underwent a preliminary examination, at the close of which they were remanded to jail.

FLORENCE, Dec. 23—Evening. In consequence of the adverse vote at the conclusion of the debate in the House of Deputies last week, the members of the Cabinet have tendered their resignations to the King, but await the judgment of his Majesty on their acts. The new Ministry, it is reported, will probably be organized under Marshal Durando.

LONDON, Dec. 24. At a banquet given at the Royal Polytechnic on Saturday night last, in reply to the following sentiment from the Duke of Wellington, a felicitous telegram from the President of the United States was received amidst great enthusiasm. Not a little of the interest attaching to these despatches grows out of their rapid transmission.

MESSAGE OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON TO THE PRESIDENT.

"LONDON, Dec. 21. The Duke of Wellington, the Directors and scientific guests now at the Royal Polytechnic, London, England, send their most respectful greeting to the President of the United States, their apology being that to the discoveries of science the intercourse between two great nations is indebted.

[The above message was nine minutes thirty seconds in transit from London to Washington.]

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S REPLY.

"WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 21.

Duke of Wellington, London:

I reciprocate the friendly salutation of the banqueting party at the Royal Polytechnic, and cordially agree with them in the sentiment, that free and quick communication between governments and nations, is an important agent in preserving peace and good understanding throughout the world and advancing all the interests of civilization.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON."

[The reply occupied twenty minutes in actual transmission.]

LONDON, Dec. 24. Accounts have been received at Massowah of the condition and progress of the British expedition in Abyssinia. They are all favorable. The army was steadily advancing into the interior. Up to the date of the latest dispatches they had met with no opposition, but, on the contrary, they had been received in a friendly manner by the natives everywhere along the line of march.

FLORENCE, Dec. 24. The existing Cabinet is not to be dissolved. Some changes in its composition will be made, but Gen. Menabrea will remain at the head of the Government, and under his direction the organization of the Ministry will proceed.

LONDON, Dec. 24—Noon. The Fenians are still active. The newest sensation is an effort made last evening to destroy the gas works at Glasgow. Attempts had been made the night before to destroy the gas works at Warrington, near Liverpool. In both cases the efforts were unsuccessful. The authorities in those cities are doubly watchful, and no further trouble is apprehended.

Dispatches received from various parts of the Kingdom report everything quiet to day. Dispatches received from Naples mention that the eruption of Mount Vesuvius is continually increasing in power and splendor. Immense sheets of white, yellow and crimson flame rise hundreds of feet above the crater, and at night the Bay of Naples is lighted up for miles. Lava is pouring down the mountain side in immense quantities, and large stones are occasionally thrown out from the mouth of the volcano. A deep rumble like reverberating thunder is heard from time to time as in the bowels of ehe earth, and many people in the vicinity have left their homes, fearing an earthquake or other calamity. No such eruption has probably occurred in Vesuvius for centuries, and the spectacle is regarded as one of the most magnificent and sublime ever witnessed in nature.

LONDON, Dec. 25. The *Times* of to-day has an editorial on the subject of the Abyssinian war, which it fears will be protracted until next year. It blames Sir William Napier, the Commander of the British forces, for the delays which the expedition has encountered, and says nothing of consequence can be done during the present season.

LONDON, Dec. 28. The Fenians seem to be unusually active all over the country. Nearly every hour in the day dispatches are received by the authorities announcing either a contemplated movement by the Brotherhood or its absolute occurrance.

Telegrams of a quite serious nature have been received to-day from Cork, giving the details of another Fenian *coup de main* last night. About midnight a large body of men with blackened faces stormed the Mantello Tower near Cork. The guard of the Tower was overcome and scattered and the victors hastily collected together a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition, and escaped with it without molestation.

LONDON, Dec. 28—Evening. Another Fenian outbreak was perpetrated to-day at Dublin. An effort was made to fire the General Post Office by means of Greek fire. The attempt was happily frustrated, and beyond the destruction of a few letters no great damage was done.

The Markets.

AUGUSTA PRICE CURRENT.

TUESDAY, Dec. 31, 1867.

[Corrected weekly by J. MCARTHUR, J. HEDGE & Co., C. H MULLIKEN & Co., and R. G. STORER.]

Flour,	$12.00 to 17.50	Clear Salt Pork,	$15.00 to 17.00
Corn Meal,	1 62 to 1 75	Mutton ℔ lb,	5 to 6
Rye Meal,	1 75 to 0 00	Spring Lamb ℔ lb,	6 to 7
Wheat,	none	Veal,	0 to 0
Rye,	1 60 to 1 75	Turkeys ℔ lb,	15 to 20
Corn,	1 50 to 1 60	Chickens ℔ lb,	12 to 14
Barley,	0 90 to 1 10	Clover Seed,	15 to 18
Beans,	2 25 to 4 00	Herdsgrass,	3 00 to 3 50
Oats,	70 to 80	Red Top,	1 50 to 2 00
Potatoes,	80 to 90	Hay ℔ ton,	$15 to 18
Dried Apples,	12 to 16	Lime,	1 50 to 0 00
Cooking Apples,	50 to 75	Fleece Wool,	35 to 40
Butter,	25 to 33	Pulled Wool,	35 to 40
Cheese,	14 to 15	Sheep Skins,	75 to 1 00
Eggs,	30 to 36	Hides,	9 to 10
Lard,	14 to 18	Calf Skins,	15 to 17
Beef,	9 to 12	Lamb Skins,	50 to 0 50
Round Hog,	7 00 to 9 00	Wood, hard,	5 00 to 6 00

CATTLE MARKETS.

AT BRIGHTON, CAMBRIDGE AND MEDFORD

THURSDAY, Dec. 25, 1867.

At market:

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Veal
This week,	1371	7097	2100	—
Last week,	2767	12,277	800	—
One year ago, (Dec.19,)	1655	8260	1400	—

PRICES.

BEEVES—Extra qual.... $13.00@13 50; First qual...... 12.00@12.75; Second do...... 11.00@11.75; Third do ...... 9 00@10.00 } Per 100 lbs. on the total weight of hide, tallow, and dressed beef. Poorest grades of cows, bulls, &c., $6.50@8 00

WORKING OXEN—$175 to 265; handy steers, $100 to 150, or a little above their value as beef.

MILCH COWS—$50@75; Extra, $80@100; Heifers; farrow $35@55.

SHEEP—℔ lb., 3@5c; By the head $1 30@4 50.

HIDES—Brighton, 10 @00c; country lots, 9@9½c. CALF SKINS 16@18c. TALLOW, 7@7½c ℔ lb

PELTS—Sheep and Lambs, 75@100c.

SHOTES—Wholesale, 0@0c; retail 00@0c ℔ lb.

DROVES OF CATTLE FROM MAINE.

Richardson & Philbrook, 53; J Adams, 13; J Frost, 12; R D Blinn, 16; J W Withee, 13.

REMARKS. The supply of cattle is not so large as that of last week, and there is not much trade. It being Christmas week, the market at Brighton was held on Tuesday, but there was not much activity, and up to 1½ P. M., there had not been any Eastern cattle sold. There are not many extra beeves in market, and prices remain about the same as they were last week.

SALES OF MAINE CATTLE. We did not notice sufficient transactions in this line to authorise any other remark than simply to say our quotations are merely nominal. Mr. J. W. Withee of Maine, sold one pair of 7 ft oxen for $160 and $200; 6 ft 10 in for $170; 6 ft 6 in $150 and 165. G. W. Brownell sold one springer for $53, and three for $45 each.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—DROVES FROM MAINE.

No sheep from Maine are reported at market this week.

There is a good supply of sheep in market; many of the best lots went direct to the slaughtering houses at a commission. We We quote sales of 108 average weight 90 lbs, at 5c ℔ lb, 115, average weight 82 lbs, at 4c ℔ lb, 100 at $1 75 ℔ head, 121, average weight 72 lbs at 7c ℔ lb, 90, average weight 70 lbs, at 4c ℔ lb, 213 at $1 75 ℔ head, 115, average weight 73½ ℔s, at 4c ℔ lb.

PORTLAND MARKET.

PORTLAND, Dec. 28, 1867.

APPLES—Green ℔ bbl. $3 50@5 00; Sliced, ℔ lb 12@ 14.

BUTTER—Country ℔ lb, 30@33, Choice Table, 35@38; Store 17@20.

BEANS—Marrow ℔ bush. $0 00@0 00; Pea $4 50@4 75; Blue Pod, $3 50@4 00.

CHEESE—New, 14@16c

FISH—Cod, large shore, ℔ quin. $5 00@5 50; large Bank quin $4 50@5 00; small Bank, ℔ quin. $2 75@3 00; Pollock, quin. $2 50@3 00; Haddock ℔ quin. $1 75@2 00; Hake $2 00@2 50; Herring, shore, ℔ bbl., $7 00@7 50; Scaled ℔ box, 35c@40c; No. 1 Herring ℔ box, 20@25c; Mackerel, ℔ bbl. — Bay No. 1, $16 00@17 00; Bay No. 2, $12 00@13 00; Shore No. 1, $13 50@14 50; Shore No. 2, $11.00@ 12.00, Shore No. 3, small $7.50@8.50

GRAIN—Rye, $1 75@1 80 Oats 80 @ 85c. Mixed corn, $1.48 @1,50, Yellow, $1.45@000; Barley, nominal, Shorts per ton $35@40.

HAY—℔ net ton, pressed, $18@20 00; loose $18@23.

HIDES AND SKINS—Western 19@20; Slaughter Hides, 9½ @ 11c; Calf Skins, 20@00; Lamb Skins 65@ 75.

PRODUCE—Potatoes ℔ bbl, $3 00@ 3 25; Beef ℔ lb., 10@14c; Eggs ℔ doz., 45@50c, Turkeys, 18@25c; Chickens, 15@18c; Geese, 18@20; Onions, $1 50@1 26 ℔ bush.; Lamb, 8@10c; Veal 8@10c.—*Price Current.*

BOSTON MARKET......Dec. 28.

FLOUR—Western Superfine, $8 75@9.25; Common extras at $9,50@10,50, Medium extras at $11.00@12.00; and good and choice, including favorite St. Louis brands, at $13.50@17.00 ℔ bbl

CORN—Western mixed, $1 38@1.43; yellow, $1.42c@$1.42

OATS—Northern and Canada, 85@90c ℔ bush; P. E. Island 80@00c.

RYE—1 75@1 80 ℔ bush. Shorts $38@$40; Fine Feed $40@42; and Middlings at $44@48 ℔ ton.

HAY—Sales from $25 to $ 30.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

SATURDAY, Dec. 28 1867.

The market rules firm with a better demand than was expected towards the close of the year, and the advance in the coarser grades, noted during the past two weeks, is well sustained. Considerable wool has changed hands during the past week, not to be consumed but taken on speculation, a fact that of itself indicates a better feeling and more confidence among the trade which could not exist unless there was pretty conclusive evidence that prices had touched bottom.

Sales for the week foot up 1,246,000 lbs, at a range of 27@60 cts for fleece and 21@48 cts for the various grades of pulled. Included in the former class are 3500 lbs medium Maine at 43 cents and in the latter 2000 lbs of Maine super at 42 cts. Also several lots of various grades of eastern wools at prices within the above quotations.

NEW YORK MARKET......Dec. 28.

FLOUR—State, $8 30@10.55; round hoop Ohio, $9.70@13.00 Western, $8.30@15.00; Southern, $9.90@14.50; Canada dull.

WHEAT—No. 2 Milwaukee new, $2.21@$2.23; Milwaukee Club .60.

CORN—Mixed western, 1.37½@1.41

Special Notices.

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

All those who are in favor of maintaining our present Prohibitory Legislation, as essential to the success of the Temperance cause, and all important for the peace, prosperity and morality of our people, are invited to assemble in a Mass Convention, at Augusta,

On Tuesday Evening, Jan. 14, 1868,

to consult together concerning the responsibilities and duties of the coming year.

The Convention will continue in session during the next day and evening.

The extraordinary efforts now being made by the Liquor Dealers and their friends to check the progress of prohibitory legislation in this country, their temporary success in Massachusetts, and their avowed purpose to do it in this State, call loudly upon us to awake, and organize for the conflict. We are confident that no step backward will be taken; but our confidence comes from our reliance upon the men who have twice ratified prohibition by a popular vote, and who have always been ready to rally for its support.

Especially do we appeal to the Christians of this State, of all denominations. Nearly all of them are pledged, by public resolve, to stand by our present law. And we call upon them all, laymen and clergymen, to come together for conference and prayer—that, by the blessing of God upon our efforts, Maine may still take the lead in the great work,—holding up a banner to cheer, and a light to guide, the noble company of men who are fighting the battle in other States, and other lands.

☞ All those who pass over Railroads to attend the Convention, will be furnished with return tickets *free.*

Woodbury Davis, W. H. Shailer, O. T. Moulton E. R. Keyes, Neal Dow, Charles Holden, Abner Lowell, Toppan Robie, C. A. Stackpole, O. B. Cheney, A. D. Lockwood, J. C Snow, N. Dingly, Jr., H. K. Baker, Simon Page, C. W. Morse, C. O. Libby, E. G. Page, Alpheus Lyon, S. H. McCollester, J. C. White, J. S. Wheelwright, Solomon P. Fay, E. F. Duren, R. Dresser, C. G. McCully, J. W. Knowlton, Stephen Allen, L. J. Fletcher, A. G. Wakefield, A. Battles, C. C. Everett, A. K. P. Small, Geo. Shepard, William Deering, J. A. Swan, E. W. Morton, H. F. Harding, S. Thurston, W. O. Thomas, Ezra F. Beal, D. B Randall, A. W. Parington, John J. Perry, H. G. Hichborn, E. H. Starbird, S. D. Church, Geo. A. Thatcher, Walter Brown, E. D. Godfrey, J. B. Gould, A. M. Jones, J. A. Lobdell, Mark Gatchell, A. F. Holt, and others.

FANCY THE DISMAY

Which would prevail in thousands of Households

If it should be suddenly announced throughout the United States Canadas, the West Indies and Spanish America that no more HOSTETTER'S BITTERS would be manufactured, and that henceforth the Grand Specific for Dyspepsia, and preventive of all malarious diseases would be Lost to the World! The bilious, the feeble, the despondent; the traveler, the voyager, the miner, the sedentary student; the settler on the frontier of civilization; the toiler, cooped up in crowded city tenements; the convalescent needing an invigorater; the shivering victim of ague, and the nervous of both sexes everywhere, would learn, with grief, too deep for words, that the most celebrated corrective, invigorant and alterative of the age, had been blotted out of existence. As a Preparatory Antidote to epidemic disease, a genial stimulant, a promoter of constitutional vigor, an appetiser. a stomachic, and a remedy for nervous debility, no medicinal preparation has ever attained the reputation of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. It is the HOUSEHOLD TONIC of the AMERICAN PEOPLE—has been so for twenty years, and in all human probability will be so for centuries to come. The magnates of Science recognize its merits; and that it is emphatically the medicine of the masses is proved by its vast and ever increasing sales. 1m4

R. R. R. Radway's Ready Relief, is the cheapest and best Family Medicine in the world. The moment it is used, pain ceases. It cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Bilious Colic, Inflammation of the Kidneys, almost instantly. If seized with sudden Colds, Coughs, Influenza, Diptheria, Hoarseness, Sore Throat Chills, Fever and Ague, Mercurial Pains, Scarlet Fever, &c., &c., take from four to six of Radway's Pills, and also take a teaspoonful of the Ready Relief in a glass of warm water, sweetened with sugar or honey; bathe the throat, head and chest with Ready Relief, (if Ague or Intermittent Fever, bathe the spine also,) in the morning you will be cured.

How the Ready Relief Acts! In a few minutes the patient will feel a slight tingling irritation, and the skin becomes reddened; if there is much distress in the stomach, the Relief will assist nature in removing the offending cause,—a general warmth is felt throughout the entire body, and its diffusive stimulating properties rapidly courses through every vein and tissue of the system, arousing the slothful and paralyzed glands and organs to renewed and healthy action; perspiration follows, and the surface of the body feels increased heat. The sickness at stomach, colds, chills, headache, oppressed breathing, the soreness of the throat, and all pains, either internally, or externally; rapidly subside, and the patient falls into a tranquil sleep, awakes refreshed, invigorated, cured.

It will be found that in using the Relief externally, either on the spine or across the kidneys, or over the stomach and bowels, that for several days after a pleasing warmth will be felt, showing the length of time it continues its influence over the diseased parts.

☞ Price of R. R. Relief, 50 cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists and Country Merchants, Grocers, &c. See Dr. Radway's Almanac for 1868. 2w3

NEWPORT, Me., June 7, 1867.

Messrs. J. H. Harris & Co.:—Gents—I write to acknowledge the benefit I have derived from "Allen's Lung Balsam" One year ago I had a severe attack of Hemorrhage of the Lungs. Was confined to the house for months, part of the time raising more or less blood each day. My Physician said my left lung was quite badly diseased. My friends had almost given me up to die with Consumption. In the month of February your Agent was at my Father's house, and hearing me cough, he brought me in a bottle of Allen's Lung Balsam, asking me to try it and see the result. I laughed at the idea, but to please my friends, I began to to take it freely at first as directed, until I raised large quantities of phlegm and matter. When this matter was once thrown off I felt greatly relieved, my cough grew better each day, I have not raised any blood since I first began to use the Balsam, my cough is entirely well not even a hack, I am able to work all day if necessity requires, and Allen's Lung Balsam has wrought this cure. I have taken four bottles of it, and am cured entirely. I feel to-day that I owe my good health entirely to Allen's Lung Balsam.

With sincere gratitude, I am very truly yours, &c.,

2t4 MRS. L. A. STUBBS.

A True Story. Tripping down the stairway once long ago, we fell shattering a large, lighted fluid lamp. In a moment the blaze wrapped us around like a fiery serpent. Every tragedy has a comic side; Bridget tossed the baby on the bed, and ran for water; aunt Mary seized the spread to extinguish the flames, and pulled baby down on the floor; Jane came up from the kitchen and put out every light then burning "because the house was afire," and Bridget, returning with a tub of water, tumbled down upset the water, and bumped her nose. Meanwhile we rolled over and over on the parlor floor, till the flame was extinguished when one arm was found to be terribly burned.

Then how quickly Davis Pain Killer soothed the pain, and to day, with a hand unmarred by any scar, we write the praises of Pain Killer, valuable for many an ill and ache.—*Manchester N. H.) Every Month.* 2t3

ABERDEEN, Eng., Oct. 24, 1867.

Messrs. Perry Davis & Son:—Gents—It is with the greatest pleasure that I send you this testimonial of the efficacy of your invaluable medicine, the Pain Killer. I was suffering greatly a few weeks ago from severe pains about the kidneys and excessive weakness in the back, accompanied with nauseous sickness, confined to my bed, when a friend who had known and experienced great good from your Pain Killer, brought me a bottle, which I used with the best results, and am now free from all pains and sickness. A. SHIRREFFS.

Sold everywhere. 2weop2

Oriental Detersive Soap. This is decidedly the best and greatest labor-saving Soap in the world. It is made upon a new principle, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. One pound of it will go as far as three of any other family soap. Clothes need no boiling, very little hard rubbing, no washboard required. Over two hundred thousand families are now using it. For sale by dealers everywhere. Manufactured only by

MCKEONE, VAN HAAGEN & CO., Philidelphia and New York.

6meop50

"FISHER'S COUGH DROPS"

Will, if taken in season, break up any cough, and prevent *Consumption.* It has in many cases cured the patient when given up by the physician, and is especially recommended to those who are troubled with night coughs, as it insures a sweet and refreshing sleep.

NASON, SYMONDS & CO., Kennebunk, Me., Proprietors; GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., Boston, General Agents. Sold by all druggists. 6m43

Turner's Tic Doloureux or Universal Neuralgia Pill is a safe, certain and speedy Cure for Neuralgia and all Nervous Diseases. The severest cases are completely and permanently cured in a very short time. Neuralgia in the face or head is utterly banished in a few hours. No form of Nervous disease withstands its magic influence. It has the unqualified approval of many eminent physicians It contains nothing injurious to the most delicate system. Sold everywhere. Sent on receipt of $1.00 and two postage stamps.

TURNER & CO.,

1y30 120 Tremont street, Boston, Mass., Proprietors.

ITCH! ITCH!! ITCH!!!

Scratch! Scratch!! Scratch!!! In from 10 to 48 hours Wheaton's Ointment cures the Itch, Wheaton's Ointment cures Salt Rheum, Wheaton's Ointment cures Tetter, Wheaton's Ointment cures Barber's Itch, Wheaton's Ointment cures Old Sores, Wheaton's Ointment cures every kind of Humor like magic.

Price 50 cents a box; by mail, 60 cents. Address WEEKS & POTTER, No. 170 Washington Street, Boston, Mass. For sale by all Druggists.

Boston, August 26, 1866. 1y39

"The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, for Coughs, Colds and Consumption, is not one of those ephemeral nostrums that are forgotten in the same year they are born. A reputation of forty years standing, and an increasing popularity, is pretty good evidence of its value." Get the genuine. REED, CUTLER & CO., Druggists, Boston, Proprietors. 1m3

Whiskers. DR. LAMONTE'S CORRILLIA will force Whiskers upon the smoothest face, or Hair upon Bald Heads Never known to fail. Sample sent for 10 cents. Address REEVES & CO. 48 Nassau St., New York. 1y30*

To make the world better you must make the people wiser To learn how to purify the blood is the first step towards wisdom. Use Dr. J. W. Poland's Humor Doctor for all diseases of the blood. Sold by all Druggists.

Married.

In Augusta, Dec. 31, by Rev J S Bingham, Capt Edward C Pierce, of Springfield, Mass, to Miss Mary, eldest daughter of J S Sayward, Esq., of this city.

In North Vassalboro, Dec. 28th, by Rev. J. A. Varney, Ivory W. Appleton to Althea J. Wyman.

In Bristol, Dec. 11, by David Chamberlain, Esq., Mr. George W. Hinds to Eudora B. Smith.

In Morrill, Dec. 21st, by H. T. Strout, Esq., Capt. Ephriam W. Wiley of Morrill, to Lizzie J. Ross, of Montville.

In Livermore, Dec. 25, by Charles L. Metcalf to Cynthia D. Neal, both of Turner.

Died.

In Augusta, Dec. 27, Miss Mary Holcomb.

In Skowhegan, Dec. 14, Hon. William Rowell, aged 68 yrs.

In Livermore, Dec. 27, Flora Hersey, aged 20 yrs.

In Kennebunk, Dec. 22, William Drown, aged 68 yrs.

In Canton, Dec. 23, Lydia Hathaway, relict of the late Dea. Gilbert Hathaway, aged 96 yrs.

In N. New Portland, Dec. 21, Aggie M., youngest daughter of Dr. W. H. and Elvira Stevens, aged 18 yrs.

PIANO FORTE TUNING AND REPAIRING.

The undersigned, of Boston, intends visiting this city every three months to Tune Instruments. Written orders sent through Post Office in care of Prof. M. T. Milliken, or Augusta House will receive prompt attention. Orders in envelope left at either of the above places will ensure attention. R. H HOOPER.

Augusta, Dec. 28th, 1867. 10t4*

AT PARTRIDGE'S DRUG STORE.

Bennett's choice Flavoring Extracts, Pure Spices, Gelatine, Tamarinds, White Pepper, Horseford's Cream Tartar Substitute, Pure Cream Tartar, Pure Soda, Citron, Fine Mustard Flour in bulk, Solace Oil, Extra Starch, English Gerkin Pickles, Farina, Maizena, &c., &c. 4tf

DR. C. B. LIGHTHILL,

The Celebrated Oculist and Aurist.

In compliance with numerous requests, for his valuable services from all parts of the State, has

RETURNED TO AUGUSTA,

And will remain during the Winter at the

MANSION HOUSE,

Where he can be consulted daily on

Deafness, Catarrh, Blindness,

And all the various diseases of the

EYE, EAR, THROAT AND LUNGS. 4

EVERY FAMILY

Should be supplied with *it*, no man, woman, and child should be without *it*, every human being *may have it, as it is cheap*, and of the *best quality.*

TWENTY-FIVE CAKES FINE GLYCERINE OR

HONEY SOAP

FOR ONE DOLLAR.

The trade supplied at manufacturers' prices.

50 Gross For Sale by

TITCOMB & DORR'S,

West end Ken. Bridge. 4tf

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

SAMUEL HARRIS, D. D., President of the College.

JOHN S. TENNY, L. L. D., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence.

ISRAEL T. DANA, M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

WILLIAM C. ROBINSON, M. D., Professor of Medica and Therapeutics.

CORYDON L. FORD, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

CYRUS F. BRACKETT, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

WM. WARREN GREENE, M. D., Professor of Surgery.

THEO. H. JEWETT, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children

H. H. SEAVEY, M. D. Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Forty-eight Annual Course of Lectures in the Medical School of Maine, will commence **February 20, 1868,** and continue sixteen weeks. Circulars containing full information, may be obtained by applying to the Secretary.

C. F. BRACKETT, M. D., Sec'y.

Brunswick, Jan. 1, 1868. 6w4

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN EMPLOYED.

Picture business. Very profitable. No risk. Seventeen specimen Pictures and Catalogues sent for 15 cents postage. MANSON LANG, 94 Columbia St., New York City. 1m4

1868. THE NATION. 1868.

SIXTH VOLUME.

"Perhaps the ablest newspaper in the United States."—*London Saturday Review.*

"A Radical journal of acknowledged power and respectability." —*London Times.*

"Written by men of ability for a cultivated audience."—*London Pall Mall Gazette.*

TERMS: $5 per annum; Clergymen, $4.

1m4 E. L. GODKIN & CO., New York.

THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM.

For Coughs, Colds and Consumption, is not one of those ephemeral nostrums that are forgotten in the same year they are born A reputation of *forty year's* standing, and an increasing popularity, is pretty good evidence of its value." Get the genuine. REED CUTLER & CO., Druggists, Boston, Proprietors. 1m4

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.

Stencil Tool Samples free. Address A. S. FULLUM, Springfield, Vt. 4t4

THE PLACE IN AUGUSTA TO BUY

Pure Medicines,
Fine Toilet Preparations,
Fancy Goods,
Choice Havana Cigars,

And all articles usually kept in a first class Drug Store

Low for Cash is at

PARTRIDGE'S DRUG STORE,

Cor. Water St. & Market Square.

I sell 25 CAKES of

COLGATE'S PURE GLYCERINE OR

HONEY SOAP

FOR ONE DOLLAR,

CHAS. K. PARTRIDGE. 4tf

CAPRON'S IMPROVED BRICK MACHINE.

It uses clay direct from the bank—water being used if not sufficiently moist. It tempers the clay thoroughly; presses it into the moulds, and raises the brick out of the moulds ready to be removed and PACKED UP without drying on the yard.

For Circulars apply to

S. G. BEECHER,

New Milford, Litchfield County, Conn., Sole Agent for the New England States.

Manufacturer's Office:

4t4* No. 5 Murray St, New York City.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

Joseph A. Shaw of Augusta, County of Kennebec, on the 6th day of June, 1860, by his mortgage deed of that date, recorded in the Kennebec Registry of Deeds, Book 227 page 73, conveyed to us in mortgage two certain lots of land situated on the East side of the Kennebec river in Augusta, which are specifically described in said deed to which reference is made for full description. The conditions of said mortgage have been broken, aod by reason thereof we claim to foreclose the same.

JOHN BARROWS. B. A. G. FULLER.

Augusta, Dec. 28, 1867. 3w4*

TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received on or before the 10th of Jan. 1868, at the Office of F H FASSETT, Architect, Casco Bank Block, Middle Street, Portland, for furnishing rough Ashlar, and hammered Trimmings of Granite, for the Payson Memorial Church. The Committee do not engage to take the lowest, or any bid unless deemed satisfactory. The plans and specifications can be examined at the Office of the Architect and all necessary information will be given.

2t4 Per order of Building Committee.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

District of Maine, ss. At Farmington, the 17th of December, A D 1867.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Seward P. Vining, of Avon, in the County of Franklin and State of Maine within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District. ANDREW C. PHILIPS, Assignee.

Dated at Farmington, Dec. 18 1867. 3w4

FOR SALE.

One Jersey bull calf from a choice imported cow. One Jersey bull from imported stock just commencing service. One ⅞ Jersey heifer calf. Two pairs extraordinary sized half bred Dutch yearlings—steers never fed with grain.

T. S. LANG.

N. Vassalboro', Dec. 28, 1867. 2w4

COUGH MEDICINES.

Hungarian Balsam, West's Botanic Balsam, Coe's Balsam, Warren's Balsan, Hall's Balsam, Allen's Lung Balsam, Balsam Wild Cherry, Cherry Pectoral, Wood's Lung Balsam, Arabian Balsam, Pulmonary Balsam, &c.. for sale at FULLER'S Drug Store. 4tf

FREEDOM NOTICE.

This certifies that I have given to my son George A. Norris, his time during the remainder of his minority, and I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date. SAWYER B. NORRIS.

Wayne, December, 13th, 1867. 3t4

CHURCH PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A Black Walnut Pulpit, two hundred and fifty Black Walnut Pews of superior quality and workmanship, Freestone Moulded Doorway, Portable Furnaces, Settees &c., in the Rowe Street Baptist Church, to be removed about the first of July.

Societies about building will find it their interest to apply to WELLINGTON BROS. & CO., 108 Devonshire St.

Boston Dec. 19th, 1867. 4t4

AT PARTRIDGE'S DRUG STORE

Is the finest assortment in this city of Hair Brushes, Clothes, Teeth and Nail Brushes, Pomades, Hair Oils and Restorers, Lubins and other choice Perfumeries, and every thing of Toilet and fancy goods usually kept by Druggists, SOLD HERE. 4tf

AT PARTRIDGE'S DRUG STORE

All Medicines are warranted to purchasers to be fine and genuine. 4tf

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

The best can be found at F. W. KINSMAN'S new Drug Store Bradbury & Smith's new Block, opposite Mrs. Hodges' Millinery Store. Give him a call. 1t4

SPLENDID OIL CLOTH RUGS,

Also Oil Cloth Carpetings, at M. G. BROOKS'. 3t1

EVERYBODY

Should buy their Books, Stationery, &c., of PATTERSON. He is selling lower than anyone else in Augusta. 2m48

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

Of Books and Fancy Goods for the Holidays, for sale by

1 E. FENNO & SON.

NEW ROCKLAND LIME.

The subscribers have constantly on hand and for sale new Rockland Lime, Calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair and Cement.

Augusta, Sept. 3, 1867. 39tf COLBURN & VAUGHT.

RAGS! RAGS!

Wanted 20 tons of PAPER STOCK in exchange for Goods by BALLARD & CHASE,

Augusta, Nov. 11, 1867. 49 Union Block, Water Street.

A LARGE ASORTMENT

Of Thermometers, just received from the manufacturer for sale by E. FENNO & SON. 52

THERMOMETERS,

From 20 cents to 75 cents each, at F. W. KINSMAN'S, next door to PATTERSON'S Book Store and directly opposite DEAN PRAY'S Clothing Store, Water St., Augusta. 1

PIANO FORTE FOR SALE.

An excellent Piano Forte for sale at the residence of the subscriber, 14 Weston street, at a low price for cash.

M. C. MILLIKEN.

Augusta, Dec. 15, 1867. 4t2

HAIR RESTORERS.

Hall's, Clock's, Tebbett's, Knowle's, Smith's, Mrs. Allen's, Webster's, Ring's Ambrosia, Sterling's Ambrosia, Cocoaine, Cocoanut Cream, Cocoa-Castorine, Hovey's Balm, Hair Oils and Pomades, for sale at FULLER'S Drug Store. 2tf

FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

A variety of toilet and fancy goods suitable for holiday gifts, for sale at FULLER'S Drug Store. 2tf

THE POPULAR EDITION OF DICKENS.

D. APPLETON & CO.,

443 & 445 Broadway, N. Y.,

WILL PUBLISH IMMEDIATELY

A CHEAP EDITION

OF THE

WORKS OF CHARLES DICKENS,

FOR THE MILLION,

Clear Type, Handsomely Printed, and of Convenient Size,

Comprising the following Volumes, at the annexed Prices, varying in Price according to the number of Pages:

Oliver Twist (now ready)	172 pages	25 cents.
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Dombey & Son	348 "	35 "
Martin Chuzzlewit	330 "	35 "
Our Mutual Friend,	330 "	35 "
Christmas Stories (now ready)	160 "	25 "
Tale of Two Cities,	144 "	20 "
Hard Times,	180 "	25 "
Nicholas Nickleby, (now ready)	340 "	35 "
Bleak House,	340 "	35 "
Little Dorrit,	330 "	35 "
Pickwick Papers,	326 "	35 "
David Copperfield,	330 "	35 "
Barnaby Rudge,	247 "	30 "
Old Curiosity Shop,	220 "	30 "
Great Expectations,	184 "	25 "
Sketches and Pictures from Italy,	170 "	25 "

On receipt of $4 50 we will mail to any address, as published post-paid, the entire works of Charles Dickens.

Either of the above sent FREE BY MAIL on receipt of the price.

EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY

For the Million to Secure a Library.

CLUB RATES.

A discount of 25 per cent. will be made for 30 copies of one volume or 30 complete sets, sent to one address; a discount of 20 per cent. on 20 copies, 15 per cent. on 10 copies.

CANVASSERS

Have the opportunity of procuring more subscribers for this series than for any other, as every apprentice, mechanic, and journeyman will certainly buy Dickens at this low price. Send to the Publishers for special rates.

NEARLY READY.

THE WAVERLEY NOVELS.

1t4 In the same style.

HOWE SEWING MACHINES.

For Family Sewing and Manufacturing.

AWARDED

THE GOLD MEDAL

At the Paris Exposition.

PLUMMER & WILDER,

GENERAL N. E. AGENTS,

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TALKING FISH,

Climbing Fish, Walking Fish, Jumping Fish and Flying Fish, Bonner and his Ledger success, how People see Ghosts, Japanese Magic, Wonderful Butterfly Trick, Modern Physical Degeneracy, How to Tame Birds, Cures for Intoxication, Training for Health and for athletic Contests, Hydrophobia and its Cure, Wasteful Advertising, Maple Sugar Making Delicious Liquid Honey and the secret of "Artificial Honey," Exposures of Humbugs by the author of "Rogues and Rogueries," Recipes, Miscellany, &c., in Jan. No. of

HANEY'S JOURNAL,

a neat eight page monthly, moderately illustrated. 5 cts. a copy (none free) or only 25 cts. a year.

3t2* HANEY & CO, 119 Nassau St., New York.

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"REAL ESTATE RECORD,"

Published Monthly and sent free.

It contains full descriptions of FARMS, MILLS, HOUSES, COUNTRY SEATS, IRON ORE, COAL and TIMBER LANDS, in PENNSYLVANIA, NEW JERSEY, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, GEORGIA and other States. Address

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Instead of spending your money for Toys that amuse for a day, *buy for your children Games that are always new,*

BRADLEY'S GAMES,

And you will be sure of something interesting and

GENERALLY INSTRUCTIVE.

All the dealers have them. Send stamp for Catalogue to

MILTON BRADLEY & CO., Publishers,

3w2* Springfield, Mass.

THE SOLDERING IRON DISPENSED WITH.

The most useful article ever invented is

WILSON'S PREPARED SOLDER,

for mending tinware simply with the use of a common lamp o blaze of any kind.

Sample sent on receipt of 25 cents, with price list. Agents wanted everywhere. Direct to WILSON & CO, No. 19 Lindall St. Boston, Mass. 1m2

THE EYE!

THE EYE!!

Is a most important and delicate organ, don't abuse it by wearing improper or imperfect Lenses, when you can have them scientifically adjusted by a practical optician. MRS. HOLME'S, at No. 8, Water Street, Augusta, makes fitting Lenses to the Eye a specialty. The first pair selected warranted to fit. Lenses set in Gold, Silver and Steel frames.

P. S. A select Stock of Ladies' Furnishing, Fancy and Millinery Goods, at the same place. 3t3*

FIRE INSURANCE AGENCY.

Having the Agency of several first class Insurance Companies, with the aggregate capital of

$3,000,000.

I am prepared to take risks and issue polices at once on most kinds of property at the lowest rates. Farm buildings taken for a term of years.

Dec. 8, 1867. 3m1 W. F. HALLETT, Agent, Augusta.

A LARGE STOCK

—OF—

PRIME OLD MIXED CORN,

FLOUR of all grades,

BEST QUALITY OF COAL FOR FAMILY USE.

Also, best CUMBERLAND for Blacksmiths', for sale low for cash

Augusta, April 16, 1867. 19tf PARROTT & BRADBURY.

REMOVAL.

BARTON & RUSSELL

will remove to their

NEW STORE,

Cor. of Bridge and Water Streets,

44 on MONDAY, Oct. 14.

GOULD & BUCKLEY,

DEALERS IN

Stoves, Tin Ware & House Furnishing Goods,

And Agents for the **Chilson Cook Stove,** the best Stove in use for wood or coal.

Furnaces! The LAWSON COAL FURNACE, for economy and ease of management, is superior to any Furnace in the market. Also, Wood Furnaces, Registers, &c., constantly on hand.

Water Street—One Door North R. R. Bridge,

5m34 AUGUSTA, MAINE.

A CARD FOR THE LADIES.

MRS. HODGES

Announces to her numerous patrons in Augusta and vicinity that she has now opened a new and elegant stock of

Winter Millinery and Fancy Goods,

Laces, Collars, Gloves, Corsets, Dress Trimmings, Buttons, Worsteds, &c. Also, a nice assortment of Hair. An early call is solicited at No. 6, North's Block.

Wednesday, Nov. 13th, 1867. 49tf

E. W. WHITEHOUSE,

Attorney at Law,

AND PATENT AGENT,

For Augusta and vicinity, connected with Geo. E. Brown, solicitor of Patents, Washington, D. C. Persons wishing to make application for letters patent, caveats carefully written, inquiries made into delayed and rejected cases, appeals managed, and any business connected with the Patent Office, can have the same promptly attended to, at the office of E. W. WHITEHOUSE, corner of Bangor and Cony Streets, east side, Augusta, Me. 52tf

AUGUSTA HOUSE,

State Street, Augusta, Me.

WILL BE RE-OPENED JUNE 1st, 1867.

J. H. KLING, Proprietor.

Transient rates from $2 to $2.50 per day. Free carriage to and from the cars and boats. 25tf

A PLACE FOR SALE.

Containing eight acres good land, well cultivated, with a young orchard of 150 thrifty trees growing upon it, a set of good substantial buildings in good repair, situated in the village of North Monmouth. The above place will be sold at a low bargain. For terms apply to A. S. KIMBALL on the premises. 6w2

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the well known VANCE FARM, situated on the road from Readfield Corner to Kent's Hill, containing about 125 acres of excellent land suitably divided into mowing, pasture tillage and wood land, with buildings of every description for a first class farm. Anyone in want of such a farm will do well to examine this before purchasing. For particulars call on the subscriber on the premises, or Hon. A. P. MORRILL, at the Factory Office.

Readfield, Nov. 12, 1867. 50tf JOHN O. DEARBORN.

DEVON NEAT STOCK FOR SALE.

Desirous of reducing his herd, now amounting to over forty head, at least one half, the subscriber offers for sale cows, heifers, young bulls and calves. All either herd book animals or bred directly from such stock. Reference to their pedigrees will discover these animals to be the very best and choicest strains of Devon blood. Catalogue sent on application. Address at Portland.

42 JOHN F. ANDERSON.

STOCK FOR SALE.

I have for sale thoroughbred Short Horn Bulls, Cows and Heifers, of various ages, bred from different famili of dairy stock; also, Cotswold buck, pure bred Chester and Suffolk boars fit for service. I shall also keep one of each kind for service at my place this season, on Cross's Hill.

Vassalboro', Nov. 20, 1867. 51 WARREN PERCIVAL.

1868! 1868!

ALMANCS! ALMANACS!

To give away at KINSMAN'S, 10 doors north of Post Office and next door to PIERCE BROTHERS. 1

ONCE A MONTH,

A paper same form as *N. Y. Ledger,* devoted to Original Stories, Satirical Squibs, &c. You can receive it a year by sending your name and 25 cents. Address ONCE A MONTH, Lewiston.

4w2*

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

Just received and now opening at KINSMAN'S. Come in and see the new Store and examine the new goods, next door to PIERCE BROTHERS. 1

THE MOST RELIABLE PLACE

In Augusta to buy genuine Family Medicines, Toilet Articles, Burnett's Flavoring Extracts, pure Spices, &c., is at KINSMAN'S next door to PIERCE BROTHERS, Water St., Augusta. 1

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS GOODS,

At F. W. KINSMAN'S. 1

GREAT REDUCTION

IN PRICES!

F. BRIDGE & CO.

Our Entire Stock

MARKED DOWN!!

FALL AND WINTER

DRESS GOODS

At Cost.

CLOAKS AND CLOAKINGS, SHAWLS AND SILKS, WOOLENS AND FLANNELS,

At the Lowest Prices.

All to be sold in order to reduce our Large Stock.

F. BRIDGE & CO.

WATER STREET, AUGUSTA, ME.

4w2 4 Doors North Kennebec Bridge.

W. F. CHISAM,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Has removed to NEW STORE, 8 doors north of Post Office, where can be found the most complete assortment of

WOOLENS

in the city, which will be sold by yard or made into garments at prices that DEFY COMPETITION,

Also, a nice line of

Ready-Made Clothing!

Made expressly for our trade.

FURNISHING GOODS,

In great variety, embracing many goods not to be found elsewhere in the city.

☞ Personal attention paid to CUTTING. Cutting done at short notice.

☞ Remember the place, 8 doors north of Post Office, next to Pierce Bros. Periodical Depot, Water Street, Augusta. 49

S. W. HUNTINGTON & CO.,

DEALERS IN

MEN'S & BOY'S CLOTHING,

Woolens, Tailor's Trimmings,

AND

Gents Furnishing Goods at WHOLESALE.

AGENTS for the

NE PLUS ULTRA PAPER COLLAR CO.,

And Singer.s Celebrated Sewing Machines

S. W. HUNTINGTON & CO.,

Near Cor. Bridge and Water Streets,

43 AUGUSTA, ME.

DOWN! DOWN!! DOWN!!!

CLOTHING CHEAPER THAN EVER!

COME ONE, COME ALL!

And examine my Stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

And Gents' Furnishing Goods,

Which I have marked at the present Market prices. Particular attention is called to my

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

My Stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings cannot be surpassed in this city, all of which I am prepared to make to order in the most workmanlike manner. Every garment warranted to give perfect satisfaction. Particular attention given to Cutting.

R. T. BOSWORTH,

Few Doors South of Kennebec Bridge,

3 AUGUSTA.

SLEIGHS!!

ELEGANT

Single and Double

SLEIGHS,

FOR SALE

CHEAP FOR CASH, BY

B. F. MORSE,

South end Water Street,

AUGUSTA, ME.

4t2

FRANK W. KINSMAN,

Druggist & Apothecary,

Has removed to north Store in BRADBURY & SMITH'S new Block, one door north of PIERCE BROTHERS, where he has just received a large stock of Medicines, Chemicals, Fluid Extracts, Toilet articles, Feather Dusters, Chamois skins, Turkish Towels, Combs, Brushes, Soaps, &c., &c., Confectionary, Choice Spanish Cigars, CHRISTMAS and NEW YEARS' GOODS, all of which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash. Physicians' Prescriptions carefully prepared at all hours, day and night. Particular attention paid to compounding Family Receipts of all kinds.

Every Article warranted genuine and of the best quality. Remember the place opposite MRS. HODGES' Millinery Store.

F. W. KINSMAN,

1 Water Street, Augusta.

NEW GROCERY STORE.

SYLVESTER, BARKER BROS.

The undersigned having opened a new Grocery Store at

No. 3, Granite Hall Block,

offer to the public a new and fresh stock of Groceries, Flour Crockery, Glass and Wooden Ware. The best of Sugars, Teas and other articles for family use as low as they can be purchased elsewhere:—Japan Teas, $1.15 to $1.30; Oolong, $1.10 to $1.20; Souchong, $1.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Cash paid for Country Produce. SYLVESTER, BARKER BROS.

Augusta, Nov. 4, 1867. 48tf

NOW OPENING!

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

DRY AND FANCY GOODS.

SUITED TO THE

FALL & WINTER TRADE,

Which we are Selling at

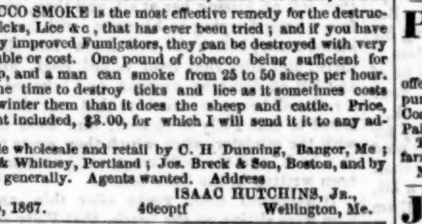
VERY LOW PRICES.

Please call and examine before purchasing,

At No. 5 North's Block.

1 FOWLER, HAMLEN & SMITH.

HUTCHINS' IMPROVED FUMIGATOR,



Patented, Oct. 23d, 1866.

Diploma awarded at the N. E., and Vt. Fair, 1866.

TOBACCO SMOKE is the most effective remedy for the destruction of Ticks, Lice &c, that has ever been tried; and if you have one of my improved Fumigators, they can be destroyed with very little trouble or cost. One pound of tobacco being sufficient for 100 sheep, and a man can smoke from 25 to 50 sheep per hour. Now is the time to destroy ticks and lice as it sometimes costs more to winter them than it does the sheep and cattle. Price, farm right included, $3.00, for which I will send it it to any address.

For sale wholesale and retail by C. H Dunning, Bangor, Me; Kendall & Whitney, Portland; Jos. Breck & Son, Boston, and by the trade generally. Agents wanted. Address

ISAAC HUTCHINS, Jr.,

Oct. 15, 1867. 46eoptf Wellington, Me.

REDDINGS'S RUSSIA SALVE.

IS THE UNIVERSAL REMEDY FOR

Established 1806. **Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Bruises, and all Flesh Wounds.**

For Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Piles, and old Scrofulous Sores; Eruptions, Blotches, Salt Rheum, and all Cultaneous Diseases.

The RUSSIA SALVE is a purely vegetable ointment, made from the very best materials, and combines in itself greater healing powers than any other preparation before the public. Its timely application has been the means of saving thousands of valuable lives and of relieving a vast amount of suffering. Fifty years' general use of the Russia Salve is a noble guarantee of its incomparable virtues as a healing ointment. Price 25c for sample box. Sent free of postage on receipt of price. For sale by all Druggists and Apothecaries. REDDING & CO.,

12teop47 Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

"NORWAY OATS."

These Oats are offered to the public claiming the superiority over all other oats by being as early as any—do not lodge and will produce from One Bushel of seed upon an acre from 100 to 150 Bushels. They are heavier and of a better quality than any oats ever grown, They fill most remarkably well, 100 to 300 kernals each.

Price 40 cents per pint, $3 per peck and $10 per bushel. For circular, samples, or further information address

H. C. PEASE,

4t3 Hartford, Vermont.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED,

To solicit orders for DR. WILLIAM SMITH'S DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE. Written by 70 of the most distinguished Divines in Europe and America. Illustrated with over 125 *Steel and Wood Engravings.* Complete in One Large Octavo Volume. Retail price $3 50. We employ no General Agents, and can thus offer Extra inducements to Agents dealing directly with us. For full particulars and terms, address the Publishers,

4w3 J. B. BURR & Co., Hartford, Conn.

COTTON MACHINERY FOR SALE.

Taunton Speeders, Drawing Heads, Railway Heads, Cam Tables, &c., &c. Apply at the office of A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Co., Augusta, Me. 4t3 H. A. DEWITT, Agent.

ALMANACS,

Gratis at KINSMAN'S. 2t3

BURNETT'S STANDARD PREPARATIONS,

At F. W. KINSMAN'S, Bradbury & Smith's new Block. 2t3

NEW GOODS.

At old prices by F. W. KINSMAN. 2t3

CALL AT F. W. KINSMAN'S

In Bradbury & Smith's new Block, and get five Cakes choice Glycerine Soap, for 25 cents, or 25 Cakes for $1. 2t3

TURKISH TOWELS,

At F. W. KINSMAN'S. 1

ALL THE GOOD

Hair Preparations sold by F. W. KINSMAN. 2t3

STATEMENT

Of the condition of the

Yonkers & N. Y. Fire Insurance Co.,

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

December 1st, 1867.

Assets.

Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien on property worth double the amount loaned thereon,	$153,300 00
United States Bonds of 1881 (market value),	112,000 00
United States 5-20's of 1864 (market value),	210,000 00
United States 5-20's of 1865 (market value),	108,000 00
New York State Bonds (market value),	33,170 00
Loans on call, secured by U. S. Bonds and New York State Stocks,	52,000 00
Interest accrued,	11,525 00
Premiums outstanding,	7,098 00
Cash in hands of Agents in course of transmission,	20,000 00
Due from Hoffman Ins. Co., and salvage,	3,500 00
Company Property,	3,500 00
Cash in Metropolitan National Bank and in drawer of Company,	13,453 96
	$728,146 96

Liabilities.

Losses Unadjusted and in process of Adjustment, $28,829 60

STATE OF NEW YORK, City and County of New York, } ss.

JOHN W. MURRAY, *Secretary of the Yonkers and New York Fire Insurance Co.*, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is a correct report of the condition of said Company, Dec 1st, 1867, and that he is the Secretary of said Company.

(Signed) JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before JOHN W. BISSELL, Esq., of the City of New York, a Commissioner for the State of Maine, this 16th day of December, A. D. 1867.

(Signed) JOHN BISSELL, Commissioner for Maine.

W. F. HALLETT, Agent Augusta.

3t3

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION!

PERPETUAL BROOM!

Now Offered to the Public.

Patented April 24th, 1866.

This Broom, although recently patented, and placed before the public, has already become the favorite wherever offered, and, of the very many sold, we have scacely heard of an instance where it has failed to give perfect satisfaction.

The head is light, its adjustment to the handle is so simple, that anybody can put it on, and a child eight years old can fill it ready for use.

We ask an intelligent public to examine this Broom, and have perfect confidence in their decision. The economy of this Broom is beyond any other, as after purchasing the family right the cost cannot exceed ten cents to fill it with broom corn. The broom corn can always be purchased of the manufacturer, or can be easily raised by the parties using the same.

The purchaser of a family right for two dollars is furnished with broom corn sufficient for ten new brooms, making the expense only 20 cents each for the best broom ever invented, with the right in the bargain. It is warranted to prove as represented or the money will be refunded.

Good Agents wanted to canvass; COUNTY and TOWN RIGHTS TO SELL. Address or apply personally for Agency to

A. C. TUXBURY,

Proprietor of State,

4t1* SACO, MAINE.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

The only Store in Augusta

WHERE YOU CAN BUY

GROCERIES

at the following Cash Prices, viz:

Granulated Sugar,	17
Best Japan Tea	1 15
Good "	1.05
Best Oolong Tea,	1.00
Good "	90
Nice Molasses,	50
Good Syrup,	75
Downers' Kerosene Oil,	60
Northern Lard,	16
Clear Salt Pork,	15
Pure Java Coffee,	40
Good Raisins,	20

&c., &c., &c.

Every Article Warranted.

ALSO,

CROCKERY & GLASS WARE.

Water St., nearly Opposite Post Office, AUGUSTA, MAINE.

45 **MARSHALL WHITHED.**

JAMES VICK,

Importer and Grower of

FLOWER & VEGETABLE SEEDS,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

VICK'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF

Seeds, and Floral Guide for 1868,

Is now published and ready to send out. It makes a work of about one hundred large pages, containing full descriptions of the **Choicest Flowers and Vegetables Grown,** with plain directions for Sowing Seed, Culture, &c. It is beautifully Illustrated, with more than 100 FINE WOOD ENGRAVINGS of Flowers and Vegetables, and a **Beautiful Colored Plate of Flowers,** well printed on the finest paper, and one of the most beautiful as well as the most instructive works of the kind published.

☞ Sent to all who apply, by mail, post paid, for ten cents, which is not half the cost. Address

2t3 JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

STOP AND READ,

The people of Chicago have been astonished several times of late years. Once, when whole blocks and streets of buildings were raised from 8 to 12 feet, and the city was thus remade. Once, when by means of modern inventions the world renowned Crib was constructed in the centre of the Lake, water forty feet deep, and the tunnel was completed. But the greatest wonder, and one which has astonished Chicago more than all, is the great cures performed by GADINER'S RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIA COMPOUND. Try it once and be convinced. For sale everywhere.

Principal Depot, 18 Washington street, Boston, Joy's Building, ower floor, right hand side. 6m33

DR. WEST'S

BOTANIC BALSAM!

For Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Soreness of the Lungs, Whooping-cough, Croup, Asthma, Canker, &c.

Price, 50 Cents.

Sold in Augusta by E. FULLER & SON, F. W. KINSMAN, CHAS. K. PARTRIDGE, WM. C. SIMMONS. 1y3

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

Combining the maximum of

EFFICIENCY, DURABILITY AND ECONOMY,

with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address

6m49 J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

WALDRON & TRUE,

Manufacturers of

GROUND ROCK SALT,

AND DEALERS IN

Grain Bags, Corn, Meal, Rye, Oats, Shorts &c.

Nos. 4 and 5 Union Wharf,

6m36 PORTLAND, ME.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE

PAID FOR

HAY.

Cash advanced on Consignments.

Fire Proof Storage.

FRED POPE,

7 Change Avenue,

3m44 BOSTON.

PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISHES.

S. PAGE & CO.,

No. 2 Kennebec Row, Hallowell, Maine,

offer at low prices 5 tons pure Ground White Lead, 3 tons No. 1 pure Ground White Lead, 1000 gallons Linseed Oil, 300 gallons Coach and Furniture Varnish; and a general assortment of other Paints.

They also have for sale 300 tons GROUND PLASTER, for farming purposes, also 2 tons OIL MEAL for cattle.

May 7, 1867. 1y27

JOHN G. ADAMS,

DEALER IN

BEEF, PORK, LAMB,

Mutton, Tripe, Poultry, Salt Provisions, &c.

No. 2 New Granite Block, Market Square,

AUGUSTA, ME. 4t

FARMERS AND FARMER'S SONS.

Wanted to engage in a business, during the Fall and Winter, paying from $150 to $200 per month. Address

ZEIGLER, McCURDY & Co.,

3m51* No. 614 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

10.000 ACRES LAND WARRANTS

at highest cash rates wanted immediately. Apply or address WM HOBBS, Jr.

1s354tf 10 State St. Boston, Mass.

IRON! IRON!

50 tons of IRON wanted. Also all kinds of metals, by BALLARD & CHASE,

Augusta, Nov. 11, 1867. 49 Union Block, Water Street.

FREEDOM NOTICE.

For a consideration agreed upon I, Willard Jackson of Sidney, agreed to sell to Pharus W Jackson the time of his minority, I therefore shall pay no debts of his contracting, nor claim any of his earnings from this date. WILLARD JACKSON.

Witness: WILLIAM H JACKSON. 3w2*

MAINE STATE SEMINARY.

The Spring term of 13 weeks commences, THURSDAY, January 9. J. A. LOWELL, Sec'y.

Lewiston, Dec. 12, 1867. 3w2

W. L. THOMPSON, M. D.,

Successor to DR. D. WARING.

Office and Residence State Street,

CORNER OF GREEN.

Office Hours from 2 to 3 P. M. 5tf

J. W. TOWARD, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Augusta, Maine,

Residence on Green Street,

Opposite the Methodist Church. 1y47

SOMETHING NEW.

The NEW ENGLAND CLOTHES-WRINGER and WASHER. A new invention adapted to the wants and requirements of the whole American people. They are for sale in Augusta at WELLS' Furniture Ware Rooms. Call and see them.

Aug. 12th, 1867. 36tf

GREAT BARGAINS,

IN PIANOS.

Cheaper than ever before offered for the quality, may be seen at WELLS' FURNITURE STORE. Any person in want of an instrument had better call soon as they must be sold.

44 L. W. GRAFTON, Agent.

THROUGH TICKETS

—TO THE—

WEST!

$6 LESS THAN AT ANY OTHER RAIL WAY.

—VIA THE—

Grand Trunk Railway,

to Detroit, St. Paul and all points West.

$9.75 LESS VIA SARNIA LINE, to Chicago and all points West.

Augusta to Chicago and return (all rail). $45.00

" " via Sarnia, $22 00

For reliable information, and Tickets at the lowest rates call at the

GENERAL TICKET OFFICE Portland & Kennebec R. R., Augusta, Me.,

Before purchasing elsewhere

24tf **J. W. CLAPP, Agent.**

PORTLAND & KENNEBEC R. R.

Winter Arrangement. Nov. 11, 1867

Passenger Train for Portland and Boston leaves Augusta daily at 11 A. M., and on Mondays only, at 5.30 A. M.; for Waterville, Skowhegan and Bangor daily, at 4.10 P. M. Trains are due at Augusta from Bangor, &c, at 10 50 A. M., from Portland daily, at 4.00 P. M., and on Saturdays only, at 11.15 P. M., Freight trains for Portland and Boston leave Augusta daily at 8.15 and 9.00; for Skowhegan daily at 1.30 P. M.

Fare as low by this route to Lewiston, Waterville, Kendall's Mills and Bangor, as by the Maine Central Road; and tickets purchased in Boston for Maine Central stations are good for a passage on this line.

Passengers for Bangor, Newport, &c., will purchase tickets to Kendall's Mills only, and after taking the cars of the Portland and Kennebec Road, the Conductor will furnish tickets, and make the fare the same through to Portland or Boston as via the Maine Central Road.

Stages leave Kendall's Mills, Skowhegan, Vassalboro', Augusta and Bath, for the principal towns North and East on their routes.

Augusta, Nov. 5, 1867. W. HATCH, Sup't.

PORTLAND & NEW YORK

Steamship Company.

SEMI-WEEKLY LINE.

The splendid and fast Steamer **Dirigo,** Capt. H. SHERWOOD, and **Franconia,** Capt. W. W. SHERWOOD, will, until further notice, run as follows:

Leave Galt's wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M., and leave Pier 38 East River, New York, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

These vessels are fitted up with fine accommodations for passengers, making this the most speedy, safe and comfortable route for travelers between New York and Maine. Passage, in State Room, $6.00. Cabin passage, $5.00. Meals extra.

Goods forwarded by this line to and from Montreal, Quebec, Bangor, Bath, Augusta, Eastport and St. John.

Shippers are requested to send their freight to the steamers as early as 3 P. M., on the day that they leave Portland.

For freight or passage apply to

EMERY & FOX, Galt's Wharf, Portland.

J. F. AMES, Pier 38 East River. 1y2

FARM FOR SALE.

Situated ½ mile from South China Village, containing 150 acres with good buildings; cuts this season about 40 tons of hay. It has pasture enough for 25 head of cattle; large wood lot of young and old growth (ship timber &c.,); also, a good orchard, an inexhaustable supply of muck within 100 rods of the barn; farm is in good condition, well fenced and well watered. For terms apply to GEO. E. WEEKS,

Sept. 24, 1867. 43tf Office over Post Office, Augusta, Me.

FARM FOR SALE.

Situated in North Vassalboro', about ½ of a mile East of Lang's Factory, containing 50 acres of land divided into tilling, pasture and wood sufficient for fuel, with dwelling house, sheds and carriage house, two large barns and two wells of water; also adjoining 80 acres with 1200 to 1500 cords of wood, some pine and hemlock timber and a good lot of cedar. Will sell separate or all together, inquire of DEANE PRAY, Augusta, Me. 2tf

FOR SALE,

The subscriber offers for sale his house and store, situated in the south part of Rumford, at the foot of Zircon mountain about one mile from the Zircon House. The lot comprises one acre of land on which the buildings are situated, is in a good state of cultivation and has on it six young apple tree, and a good well of soft water. The above stand is well situated for trade, and if desirable, more land can be had cheap and near by. For information apply to Chas. Fox, East Rumford or to the subscriber at West Sumner.

Dec. 5th, 1867. C. L. HOWARD. 1tf

HOUSE TO RENT.

I offer my house to rent. It is situated on Grove Street, Augusta, and offers a very desirable opportunity for those wishing rent. It contains five finished rooms, besides closets, &c. Inquire of GEO. W. LITTLEFIELD, Truckman, Augusta. It will be rented upon reasonable rates if applied for soon. GEO. W. HILT,

Augusta, Dec. 19th, 1867. 3t3* Skowhegan.

Probate Notices.

KENNEBEC COUNTY.... *In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of December,* 1867.

ELVIRA J. BROWN, Administratrix on the Estate of George W. Brown, late of Monmouth, in said County, deceased, having petitioned for license to sell the following real estate of said deceased, for payment of debts, &c., viz: The homestead farm of said deceased:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of January next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer said petition should not be granted.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 4*

KENNEBEC COUNTY..... *In Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of December,* 1867.

SULLIVAN KILBRITH, Executor of the last will and testament of Levi Greely, late of Mount Vernon, in said County, deceased, having presented his account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of January next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 4*

KENNEBEC COUNTY.... *In Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of December,* 1867.

ELIZABETH HASKELL, widow of Albert Haskell, late of China, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of January next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 4*

KENNEBEC COUNTY..... *In Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of December,* 1867.

HIRAM PALMER, administrator on the Estate of Betsey Bailey, late of Pittston, in said County, deceased, having presented his final account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of January next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 4*

KENNEBEC COUNTY... *In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of December,* 1867.

SARAH C. CALL, Administratrix on the estate of Charles M. Call, late of Pittston, in said County, deceased, having presented her second account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of January next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 4*

KENNEBEC COUNTY... *In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of December,* 1867.

GEORGE H. FOSTER, Guardian of Lois Farnham, of Belgrade, in said County, non compos, having petitioned for license to sell the following real estate of said ward, the proceeds to be placed on interest, viz.: All the interest of said ward in about thirty acres of land lying east of the homestead farm of David Farnham, being a gore of land, formerly owned by Henry Hill of Boston:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of January next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 4*

KENNEBEC COUNTY... *In Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of December,* 1867.

JOSHUA FOSS, Administrator on the Estate of John Foss, late of Rome, in said County, deceased, having presented his final account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of January next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 4*

KENNEBEC COUNTY... *In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the second Monday of December,* 1867.

PHILIP W. DAY, Guardian of James H. Day, William R. Day, Philip A. Day, and Laura A. Day, of China, in said County, minors, having petitioned for license to sell the following real estate of said wards, the proceeds to be placed on interest, vis: All the interest of said wards in all or any part of the real estate of Laura A. Day, late of China, deceased:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of January next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 2*

KENNEBEC COUNTY..... *In Probate Court at Augusta, on the second Monday of December,* 1867.

WILLIAM K. DUDLEY, Guardian of Josiah Whittier, of Readfield, in said County, non compos, having petitioned for license to sell the following real estate of said Ward, the proceeds to be placed on interest, vis: All the interest of said Ward in about forty acres of land, called the Greely lot, in Readfield:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of January next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

J. BURTON, *Register.* 2*

KENNEBEC COUNTY..... *In Probate Court at Augusta, on the second Monday of December,* 1867.

JAMES R. MARSTON, Guardian of Luella F. Marston, of Monmouth, in said County, minor, having presented his first account of Guardianship of said Ward for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of January next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 2*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers have been duly appointed Executors of the last will and testament of JOSEPH H. UNDERWOOD, late of Fayette, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and have undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

ADBERT G UNDERWOOD,

December, 23, 1867. 4* GEORGE UNDERWOOD.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix with the will annexed on the estate of JOHN A. PETTINGILL, late of Monmouth, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

December 26, 1867. 4* MARY B. PETTINGILL.

Poetry.

A BREAD AND BUTTER PARADISE.

"I do not say that it is the duty of great intellects to be content with a bread and butter paradise."—*Thackara.*

The window shutters in front were closed,
But I saw shining the gleam of the light,
And new my Bessie had supper ready,
As I came home from work to-night.

Work all done for the day again,
And never an ugly care in my breast,
I stopped to peep through a crack in the shutter,
Thinking, was ever a man more blest.

The tea-kettle singing a song on the stove,
The cloth all laid, with plates for four;
And there was Maggie a-holding the baby,
And Tommy a-playing along the floor,

And Bessie, dear Bessie, my darling wife,
Stood turning the eggs in the spider a frying;
And the clock ticking away on the bureau,
And pussy-cat under the stove a-lying.

Well! I was a fool to-day, for sure,
A-looking at Congressman Bigg go by,
And getting in envy of him with his plenty,
And thinking him all so much richer than I.

He's got a big house of his own, I know,
And money to buy him a dozen more;
But he couldn't buy what's round my table,
When supper is eating—there's plates for four.

Bessie and Maggie, and Tommy—all mine!
And the house, and the furniture in it too;
"Bless your brown eyes," said I, "my Bessie,
What wouldn't Bigg give for a wife like you!"

With that I opened the door, and sent
My dinner-pail rolling along the floor;
"Why John!" cries Bessie; "Hollo!" shouts Tommy,
"Come in," says Maggie, "and shut the door."

"Why, mother," says I, with a father's joy,
A-stroking my dear little girlie's hair,
"Who's this young woman that, all on a sudden,
Has got so afraid of a bit of air?"

"It's the baby, papa," says my curly head;
So for baby and all of 'em one good smack,
And then to the supper, with him in his cradle,
A winking contentedly on his back.

Then I thought again of Congressman Bigg,
With his riches and honor, and all he's got,
As I looked at Bessie, so clean and cheerful,
A pouring the tea from the bright tin pot.

And Tommy is eating his bread and butter,
And Maggie, my girlie, is eating hers;
And I breathe a prayer to Him in heaven,
He never will give them a home that's worse.

Our Story-Teller.

THE TELL-TALE PICTURE.

"Yes," said the old artist, "you are undoubtedly right, the special power of those who may be truly called the great masters of portrait painting was their ability to bring out upon the canvas not the mere everyday face of their subject, as it might be known to his most casual acquaintances, but his *inner life.* They seemed, at times, to have painted the soul rather than the body."

"What a pity," I answered, "that we have no living masters to whom such power has been given!"

"I am not so sure of that," said he; "at all events, I know of one at least, who is now living, in whom this faculty was developed in a very high degree."

"Who was he? Where could he be found? I will be bail that he has sent nothing to the Academy of Design since my day."

"He does not paint any more. At least he will paint no more portraits; but I believe there are few of his friends besides myself who know the reason why. If you have time, and will light another Havana, you may find the story worth hearing, though, of course, I must use names of my own invention."

Anything with a touch of romance or mystery about it had always a charm for me, and so I prepared to hear the story. The old artist was a very good *raconteur*, and, after a few preliminary whiffs, he began:

"Paul Maynard was, in the eyes of all who knew him, one of the favorites of the Fates; he was young, rich, handsome, and a genius. He loved his art for his art's sake, and was rapidly winning a most enviable reputation.

It is the custom, in spite of Titian and Vandyke, and the rest, to look down upon portrait painting as one of the lower walks of art, but Paul did not share the notion. Portrait painting was his forte, and some of his pictures were truly wonderful. There were not many pictures that he cared to paint, and for most people he would not paint at all; but the most 'sphinx-like' faces, if that's a fair expression, came out upon his canvas *interpreted.* Nor were all his interpretations flattering by any means. Some people made haste to burn their likenesses as soon as possible after obtaining possession.

He himself did not attempt to explain his power, but I used to think that there was something uncanny about his deep gray eyes while he was at work, and he disliked spectators exceedingly.

It was a matter of course that such a man should fall in love, and he did full justice to his artist perception of the beautiful in making choice of Camilla Vraine. Such a face she had! perfectly classical, and with just enough of color flushing at times through its marble paleness to keep you from being reminded of the cold beauty of some old Greek statue. In the very arrangement of her dark hair she seemed, whether consciously or not, to follow the antique. Her eyes were large, dark, and lustrous, with an unreadable something in them that fascinated you even more than the extreme sweetness of their everyday expression. Everybody envied Paul his success, for it soon became plain that his love was passionately returned. Paul was indeed the favorite of the Fates.

Camilla was only seventeen, and old Vraine, though pleased with the match, exercised his parental authority gently but firmly, and postponed the wedding for a year, during which time he proposed to make a trip to Europe with his daughter.

'When they returned, if both were of the same mind' (you know what prudent fathers are apt to say) and the young lovers, after some chafing and a good many vows of constancy, dutifully submitted. A year was an age to look forward to, but it would soon pass away. After all, what was one year to a love like theirs?

Much as Paul admired the wondrous beauty of his betrothed, he had never essayed to portray it. Not but he had often thought of doing so, but whenever he had half determined to put his thought in practice an indefinable something kept him back. Something nearly akin to superstition seems to be a necessary part of such a nature as Pauls, and in him it was stronger than usual.

Now, however, that Camilla was going away, now that he could no longer feast his eyes upon the lovely original, he so far overcame his unreasonable reluctance as to ask her to sit to him for a likeness.

'I only want your face, Camilla, to smile on me when you are beyond the seas.'

A strange expression of pain and bewilderment shot across the fair face, and if Paul had not been blind he would have seen that it was with a feeling of extreme reluctance that Camilla at last yielded to his entreaties. Her consent once given, however, her disinclination seemed to pass away entirely, and she was more than usually merry and cheerful during the few brief hours which the time permitted her to pass in the luxurious studio of her artist lover.

Paul worked diligently, and, though evidently hastily done, the portrait was a master-piece of art, and received the warm encomiums of the few near friends who were permitted to see it. Paul had laughingly forbidden Camilla so much as one look while the work was in progress; but when, at last, full of loving pride at what he justly deemed his success, he exhibited to his beautiful 'subject' the exquisitely truthful image of herself which had grown so swiftly under his subtle fingers, he was astonished that again a deadly paleness, and the same expression of puzzled pain took the place of the approving smiles which he had been expecting.

'Oh, Paul, it is perfect! But I do not want you to keep that picture. Do not keep it!'

'Not keep it, Camilla! Why not? You are not jealous of your own picture, are you?'

'I do not know; it is so strange. Well, I suppose I am foolish, and you must have your way. Perhaps, I shall change, and not be like that when I return.'

'Then,' said Paul, 'I shall have to paint something more beautiful still. But your heart will not change, Camilla?'

'No, Paul, never! But the eyes; how perfectly you have painted the eyes!'

'Indeed I have not,' said Paul; and that is just where I find fault with myself. I shall try and improve them after you are gone.'

'Oh no, Paul!' exclaimed Camilla. 'Do not touch them. Promise me that you will leave them as they are—promise me!'

Paul readily gave the desired promise, and it was but a few days from that time that he found himself alone in his studio, with no better company than the portrait; while the beloved original was far away on her journey those classic regions to whose earlier and better day she seemed so truly to belong. Sorely was he tempted to attempt the work of retouching and improving the cherished likeness; but he was restrained by his promise to Camilla.

Week after week went by, and if the truth must be told, many an hour that should have been given to work or study was spent by the foolish lover in dwelling upon the one idol for which his "chapel of art" was a shrine. Still, as he gazed upon it again and again, a strange feeling of almost shuddering uneasiness would at times come over him. In vain he sought for its cause, either in his own mind or in the picture. Certainly every line of that sweet face was truthful, he had even ventured to transfer to the canvas the smile of love with which she had watched him at his labor.

The feeling grew upon him until he was half inclined to hate that which he had at first very nearly worshiped.

Letters came and went, and Camilla wrote enthusiasticlly of he edjoyment of all the treasures of Art which the Old World has inherited from the past.—For a long time she semed to studiously avoid any allusion to the picture, but at last a letter arrived dated at Rome, in which after dwelling with feverish and somewhat extravagant eloquence upon her experiences in the Eternal City, Camilla adjured her lover to send her the portrait at once.

"Do not fail," she said, "if you love me. I cannot explain myself but I shall be forever unhappy if you refuse my request. Send it to me *at once.*

The letter closed with more than usually warm expressions of affection, and Paul felt that he must comply with her request. He was almost surprised at himself to find that he did so with so little of real reluctance.

"Ah," he thought, "her face is so clearly painted on my memory and on my heart that I do not need any reminder.

And so the picture was sent. Camilla was still at Rome when the coveted treasure arrived. Could she have desired to compare it with any of the matchless achievements of the old masters upon which she had been so long feasting her eyes? No; she would have given more for that one picture than for all the art treasures in Rome.

There was a fire in her room, for the day was of that raw and chilly kind which ushers in the Italian winter, and Camilla had always been sensitive in matters of temperature. She sat cowering before it alone, and the negligence of her toilet accorded well with the troubled and mournful expression of her face. Her cheeks were flushed, and the long folds of her hair fell heavily over her rounded shoulders.

"Will it never come? ' she murmured. "Oh! why did I let him have it? I must have been—"Here she was interrupted by a low knock at the door, and a servant entered, bearing a square parcel, evidently packed with great care.

"A package for mademoiselle," said she. "it has just arrived." And she lingered a moment, as if with a hope that her curiosity would be gratified with a sight of its contents.

A gleam of pleasure shot across the face of her mistress as she took the parcel, but she said hastily. You may go Lisette!" and the inquisitive French girl had the mortification of hearing the door bolted behind her.

The flush alternated with a marble paleness on the cheeks of Camilla as she tore off with trembling hands the many strong coverings of the package, and she fairly screamed with delight as she at last held up for an earnest scrutiny the coveted treasure—*the portrait.*

"At last I have it! Oh, Paul, your fatal skill! but it shall never tell tales of me now—never! Has it told any? Does he suspect? He must never know. What if he has, would he tell? I will not let even him tell tales of me, much less this bit of painted canvas. If he did not see it he was blind. There it is. *I* can see it! I saw it then, but I did not know what it was I know now, but no body else ever shall. It is my own secret and I shall keep it. Fire does not tell any tales.

She stirred up the glowing coals with nervous energy for a moment, and then, the picture, with its slight and graceful frame, was laid, face downward, upon the consuming mass. For a few moments it smoked, crackled, and blazed, then nothing but ashes remained of the evidence of the weird skill of Paul Maynard.

"Safe now!" she muttered, almost fiercely, "fire tells no tales;" and again she sat down before the fire with a somewhat quieter expression upon her face, and now and then breathing long sighs of relief, as if she had been delivered from some great peril.

Perhaps, if she could have looked in upon Paul in his studio that afternoon she might not have been as well satisfied. At first Paul experienced a positive feeling of relief over the absence of his usual company; but as the days went by he began to long for its presence again.

"She has not forbidden me," he thought, "to paint another; and I will surprise her on her return with a portrait that will be as much superior to that as Titian is to a sign-painter."

And so, in an evil hour, he sat down to what he regarded as pre-eminently a labor of love. He had plenty of time now, and he threw his whole soul into the work. He entirely neglected society, and almost forgot to eat. Her face came up in his memory more and more vividly as he labored; and day by day the colors on the canvass assumed more and more nearly an almost living semblance of the beloved image. He himself was astonished at his wonderful success.

"It will do all but speak," he said to himself. "But then the eyes; that must be my greatest triumph. And what eyes she has!"

It was with something of his old feeling of dread, nevertheless, that he approached this part of his work, which he had purposely left until the last; and the feeling grew upon him as he went on. More than a month had now elapsed since he had parted with the first picture, and for that whole time he had received no word from Camilla. This had annoyed him, although her seeming silence could readily be accounted for in many ways. He had sat before his easel all that day, somewhat pale from overwork and confinement, but congratulating himself that his love-work was so nearly completed. Slowly he toiled away, touch after touch, utterly absorbed in his employment, and recalling, with thrills of pleasure so keen as to be half-way pain, a thousand fleeting expressions which he had so fondly watched in happy days gone by.

"Oh, if I could only paint them all!" he muttered.

But his fatal genius was sadly choosing for him the one expression which was to look out upon him from the unfathomable eyes of Camilla.

Already the light from the high window was beginning to soften with the waning day when, as he laid by his pencil, the young artist drew fondly back to gaze upon his finished work.

For a moment he gazed lovingly and admiringly upon the exquisite curve of the proud neck, and almost speaking lips, the perfect contour of the noble head; but then the eyes of the picture caught and irresistably chained his own, and the smile of satisfaction fled from his face. What fearful meaning was that which he had so deftly painted?

His white lips parted with a whisper; "God in heaven! Can it be possible? Is it truth, or am I—"

The door had opened noiselessly, and one of his most confidential friends approached him with an open letter in his hand, and laying his hand upon his shoulder, said:

"Paul, my friend, read this; it will explain the picture."

Paul's hand closed mechanically upon the paper, and his eyes fell with expanding horror upon the words to which his friend pointed. They read thus:

"You must break it to Paul, for I cannot. I have long feared it, and now it has come. We have put her into an asylum at Lyons, but the physicians all say that there is no hope. Since it must be thus, I thank God that they also assure me that her sufferings will be brief. I shall not return to America."

I watched with Paul all that night, and during the brain-fever which followed. His genius had truly read and interpreted the latent madness in those beautiful eyes; and Camilla, with the keen perception and cunning instinct for concealment which belongs to insanity, had seen what others had not.

I do not know that Paul ever again touched his easel though Camilla has slept for many a year under the soil of France.

But for that one tell-tale picture we might have had another great artist, and I burned it while Paul was in bed with the fever. I suppose he imagined as much, as he never asked any questions about it.

"Polly's Old Sweetheart."

"No use saying any more?"

"Well, to tell you the truth, there's not money enough left. Of course, if he had told me so before his death, I should have looked after the place and made myself a farmer in station, as well as in work; but I really thought I should be able to play the part of "gentleman Giles," and go hunting four days a week in the season. Now he's gone, there's not enough left to work the farm properly, let alone keeping two or three fine-skins to eat their heads off. Besides, I can't stand being patronized. Met young Sir William yesterday.—"Mr. White,"—used to be "Sam,"—"I've heard about the state of affairs; if it will be of any service to you, I'll take the gray mare off your hands at sixty." "Thank you, Sir William Monk," said I, "I'm much obliged; but I've refused eighty for her once or twice." "Well, well, if you like to send anything from the farm up to the House, they shall take it at the market rates. It may help you a bit, you know, Mr. White." "Thank you, Sir William Monk," said I, not very gratefully, I'm afraid. He meant well, I don't doubt; but, confound it, I can't stand being patronized by a man I was hand-and-glove with; so I must go and see whether the sun shines any brighter the other side of the world."

"You might, you know, Sam, put the screw on for a year or two."

"That's true enough; but I can't lead up manure carts here with all the people looking on. No, I shall go—I know a little about cattle."

"Almost too much, Sam."

"Don't laugh at me, Nunky; on my life she was all right when you had her."

"Yes, and went dead lame two days afterwards. Oh Sam! you should have spared me."

"So I would have done, only you insisted on having her."

"Well, perhaps I did; but you certainly had got her into very fine form when she came, and I wouldn't take twice the money for her now."

"Well, you see I have a prospect; and I'm off next week."

"What will Polly say?"

"Ah! poor little Polly! Here she is."

"Polly, Sam's going to Australia next week. He won't be able to marry you before he goes."

"I shouldn't like to be married before he goes. I shall only be eleven next birthday, and mamma says people ought not to be married till they're eighteen or nineteen, or more; so I'll wait till he comes back."

"But suppose I never come back, Polly?"

"Then I won't marry any one at all."

"Never?"

"No; never. You said I was to be your little wife when I gave you the flowers and sewed the button on your coat. You took off the little gold medal with a hole in it from your watch chain to pay me. So it's all settled, and I shan't marry any one else. You must come and fetch me when I'm old enough."

"Oh, it will be no use; you'll be married to Frank Monk, and be a lady then."

"What! that stupid boy? I hate him! Last time he was here he pushed in the eyes of my baby-doll, and melted her poor nose against the kitchen bars. No; I never will marry a cruel boy like that. He might poke my eyes in with his dirty fingers."

"Well, well, Polly; I'll come back, if you'll wait for me, then."

"Of course I will. When are you going?"

"Next week. I'll bring you a keepsake before I go."

"I don't want anything, Sam,—except——"

"Well? Except?"

"I was going to say—if I might have 'Gip,' only to take care of for you, you know."

"Have him?"—I shall be only too glad to find so kind a little mistress for him; I'll bring him down next time I come. Good bye, Polly. Of course, as you are my 'little wife,' I must kiss you."

"Of course you must, Sam."

"Gip" was duly brought down, and after a long leave-taking, Sam was gone."

When Polly had dried her eyes she said:

"Mamma, what's that ring on your finger? not the wedding one—the other?"

"That's a keeper."

"No, not that; the one with an emerald in it?"

"That's what papa gave me when I was engaged to him."

"What for?"

"I don't know; because it's customary to wear one, I suppose."

"Don't you think Sam ought to have given me one, mamma—so as to show everybody I'm engaged?"

"Bless the child! He's nearly old enough to be your father. Run along and finish your sewing."

"Never mind, mamma, I've got the little gold medal with a hole in it, and I can show them that, can't I?"

* * * * * *

"Mr. Halstead's been here again to-day. That's the fourth time this week. What on earth does he want here?"

"To tell the truth, I think he wants Polly."

"Oh, indeed! Our little Polly, too."

"Now, John, 'Little Polly!' She's a very well-grown girl, and was twenty-two yesterday."

"Twenty-two! How time flies! It seems but a little while since Sam White went away, and yet it must be nearly twelve years."

"We ought to have a letter this mail; it's nearly six months since the last, John. I wish that he would not write at all; that girl will never get settled through that nonsense. She'll wait and wait, and then he'll bring a wife home."

"There's no hurry. Bless my heart, wife! Why you were seven-and-twenty when I married you."

"That was your fault. I was quite ready and willing years before, if you'd only spoken up like a man."

"I tell you what, wife, it's a serious thing—this proposing."

"Well, I hope the result has proved as pleasant as the prospect was serious."

"All right, old lady, all right! There's not much to grumble at."

Why any spectator, had there been one, should have seen Mrs. Hazeel sitting on her husband's knee with her arm round his neck and tears in her eyes, I don't know; but so it was.

"But about Mr. Halstead, John?"

"Well, my dear, if he speaks to me—as, I suppose, being a curate, he will—I shall give him leave to speak to her. I need not ask what you would do. I know that every woman would like to have one of her daughters married to a parson, though I'm sure I don't know why."

"They're very nice people, John, that's why; much better than stupid farmers."

"Oh! Why didn't you marry a curate, then—you had two chances?"

"Because—because—I preferred a stupid, pipe-smoking farmer, like a foo—like a wise woman, John, dear."

"All right, old lady, I'll give my consent."

In due time consent was asked and givon, and Polly refused the curate, tenderly and kindly; offering him sisterly affection, which was not exactly what he wanted. And he laid his plaint before her father.

"She says she's engaged, sir, and showed me a medal."

And thereupon explanations were given, and the curate went home worse than ever; so bad, indeed, that in three months' time, being of good family, he was obliged to be consoled by one of seven girls at the vicarage, and as nobody said anything about his little affair at the farm, Polly attended in a sisterly way as one of the bridesmaids, as "it would not do, you know, to have only sisters, though there *are* six of them."

Another year went by, and Mrs. Hazeel had her way; there was no letter from Sam.

Farmers and doctors, and another curate, too, had laid siege to the fortress of Polly's heart and been beaten off, and compelled to retreat in despair.

Polly was as bright and lively, and did up her abundant hair in the same ravishing masses as ever; but she had no love for any one.

Old "Gip," toothless and a little blind, used to trot about the place after her or be carried in her arms; but as for grief or care, Polly seemed to know them not.

At last her winter came.

"Who do you think has come back, Polly?"

"Sam."

"Yes—and his wife."

"No, father—no—don't say it. He would not—could not—after all these years."

"Didn't I tell you so, Polly? I knew he would; they always do bring back wives."

"Are you sure, father?"

"No; but old Gatherwood told me he saw them in the town. Sam, who has grown brown and bearded and stout, and a little foreign looking woman, very young, with him."

Poor Polly went to bed with a dreadful heartache—after all these years!

Next morning they had hardly done breakfast when a chaise was driven up to the door by Sam himself, and a lady was in it.

Poor Polly ran to the door with her father and mother to welcome him home.

"Put your foot on the step, Nina."

"Yes, uncle," said Nina, with a slightly foreign accent.

Polly no sooner heard the words than she ran away without a word and went up stairs and had a good cry, and then came down all blushing and happy to see Sam.

"What! This Polly! My little Polly!—this fine tall Hebe, my little Polly? I don't believe it! Oh, Polly, how you have grown! I suppose she won't mind my having a kiss after all these years, whoever he is;" and then he kissed trembling Polly on the cheek—once—and then talked to her father.

He had forgotten all—this stout, bearded man—who was as brown as a gipsy and looked as old as her father! Was it for this she had waited? This rough-looking, loud-talking, smoke-smelling man—this was what she had waited thirteen years for!

And this his welcome!

And then Polly was obliged to think of her little guest.

Who was Nina?

Well, Nina was Nina.

Well, then, she was with her father and mother, a child then of three years old, on board the ship going out, and took a fancy to Sam and Sam to her; and when the ship was wrecked off Cape Patton he had managed to swim to shore with her. The father and mother were both drowned, and the child thus saved became his, and he took care of it; and this was Nina, his little niece or daughter, and nurse and everything.

Old Mr. Hazeel insisted on their staying until they could move to the old place bought by Sam, and so they used to idle away the time, those three drones, all day long.

Nina, as became her Italian nature, could do nothing but gather flowers and sing and dress herself; and Sam said he had worked so hard on land, he wanted a land-holiday as well as a sea one; and then Nina wanted taking care of, and Polly went with them. After a little, Sam got cross, and ate nothing, and took long walks, and long rides, and drank vinegar, and talked in a low tone of voice, and stammered, and blushed, and then left off kissing Polly at night, and then left off kissing her at all, and then, one day, Polly found herself crying in his arms, with her tears being kissed away, before she well knew how she had come there; and after that Sam talked loud, and smoked, and left off drinking vinegar, and behaved again like a rational being, so much so that one day he was allowed to take Polly to church, and have an interview with the minister, after which they wrote their names in a book, and the bells rang, as if no names had ever been written in the book before.

It happened some weeks after this, as Polly and Sam were sitting on the beach, that Polly said,—

"Sam, dear, I want to ask you one thing."

"Well, Polly?"

"When did you first think—you know—after you came home?"

"Well, do you remember one day Nina and I were sitting down on the garden seat, and you came to fetch us in to tea, with old Gip trotting after you, and Nina was making me up a bunch of flowers?"

"Yes, Sam, I remember."

"Well, dear, I asked you for a flower."

"Yes, I remember."

"And you plucked a rose with a little leaf and——"

"Put it in your coat. Was it then?"

"Yes, Polly, it was—when you came so close to me that I could almost hear your heart beating. I made up my mind then, Polly, that I was not too old, and that I might be happy again."

"And are you happy, Sam, dear?"

I don't think Polly heard Sam's answer very clearly; but she seemed quite to understand that he was.

What we are made of.

The following is from an article by Dr. O. W. Holmes.

If the reader of this paper lives another year, his self-conscious principal will have migrated from its present tenement to another, the new materials of which have not been put together. A portion of the body which is to be, will ripen in the corn of the next harvest. Another portion of his future person he will purchase or others will purchase for him headed up in the form of a certain barrels of potatoes. A third fraction is yet to be gathered in the Southern rice fields. The limbs with which he is then to walk will be clad with the flesh borrowed from the tenants of many stalls and pastures now unconscious of their doom. The organs of speech, with which he asks so wisely, and speaks so eloquently, or speaks effectively, must serve his humble brethren to bleat, and to bellow, and all the varied utterance of feathered or barnyard life. His bones themselves are, to a great extent, in posse and not in esse. A bag of phosphate of lime, which he has ordered for his grounds, contains a large part of what is to be his skeleton. And more than all this, by far the greater part of his body is nothing at all but water; the main substance of his scattered members is to be looked for in the reservoir, the running stream, at the bottom of the well, in the clouds that float over his head, or diffused among them all.

☞ The proprietor of a cotton factor put this notice on his gate; "No cigars or good looking men admitted." In exlpanation he said: "The one will set a flame a-going among my cotton, and the other among my girls. I won't admit such dangerous things into my establishment. The risk is too great."

The Ocean Bottom.

Mr. Green the famous diver, gives some new sketches of what he saw at the "Silver Bank," near Hayti:—the banks of coral on which my divings were made are about forty miles in length, and from ten to twenty in breadth. On this bank of coral is presented to the diver one of the most beautiful and sublime scenes the eye ever beheld. The water varies from ten to one hundred feet in depth, and so clear that the diver can see from two to three hundred feet when submerged, with but little obstruction to the sight.

The bottom of the ocean in many places, is as smooth as a marble floor; in others it is studded with coral columns, from ten to one hundred feet in hight, and from one to eighty feet in diameter. The tops of those more lofty support a myriad of pyramidal pendants, each forming a myriad more, giving reality to the other places. The pendants form arch after arch, and, as the diver stands on the bottom of the ocean, and gazes through in the deep winding avenues, he finds that they fill him with as sacred an awe as if he were in some old cathedral which had long been buried beneath old ocean's wave. Here and there the coral extends even to the surface of the water, as if the loftier columns were towers belonging to those stately temples that are now in ruins.

There were countless varieties of diminutive trees, and shrubs, and plants in every crevice of the corals where water had deposited the earth. They were all of a faint hue, owing to the pale light they received, although of every shade, and entirely different from plants that I am familiar with that vegetate upon dry land. One in particular attracted my attention; it resembled a sea-fan of immense size, of variegated colors; and the most brilliant hue. The fish which inhabit these "Silver Banks" I found different in kind as the scenery was varied. They were of all forms, colors and sizes—from the symmetrical goby to the globe-like sun fish; from the dullest hue to the changeable dolphin; from the spots of the leopard to the hues of the voracious shark. Some had heads like squirrels, others like cats and dogs, some of small size resembled the bull terrier. Some darted through the water like meteors, while others could scarcely be seen to move. The sun fish, star fish, white shark and blue or shovelnose shark were often seen. There were also fish which resembled plants, and remained as fixed in their position as a shrub; the only power they possessed was to open and shut when in danger. Some of them resembled the rose when in full bloom, and were of all hues. There were the ribbon fish from four or five inches to three feet in length; their eyes are very large, and protrude like those of a frog. Another fish is spotted like a leopard, from three to ten feet in length. They build their houses like beavers in which they spawn, and the male or female watches the egg until it hatches. I saw many specimens of green turtle, some five feet long which would weigh from 400 to 600 pounds.

A COUGH, A COLD OR A SORE THROAT.
Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,
Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption,
is often the result.
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief
For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, Troches are used with always good success.
Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.
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CANCERS,
CURED WITHOUT PAIN, use of the knife, or caustic burning. Circulars sent free of charge. Address Drs. BABCOCK & SON, 700 Broadway, New York. 3m52

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CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.
First Mortgage Thirty-Year Six Per Cent. Coupon Bonds.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN,
Represent the preferred claim upon one of the most important lines of communication in the world, as it is the sole link between the Pacific Coast and the Great Interior Basin, over which the immense over land travel must pass, and the
Main Trunk Line across the Continent.
The Road is now nearly completed from Sacramento to the Richest Mining Regions in the Salt Lake Basin, and is being rapidly carried forward by the largest force of laborers ever employed by any Railroad Company on this continent.
The natural, legitimate, commercial business of the road surpasses all previous expectation, and is profitable beyond parellel even among the oldest roads in existence. The Earning and Expenses for the Quarter ending Oct. 31, were as follows, IN GOLD:

Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.	Net Earnings.
$593,847.92	$102,088.61	$471,759.31

This result, however, would have been far greater but for the inability of wagon teams to forward the freight and passengers from the temporary terminus in the mountains.
The United States Government and the State and Cities of California have so aided and fostered the Great Enterprise, that the Company will assume very light annual Interest obligations, and will have the following ample Resources at command for the Construction:

DONATIONS in Lands, Bonds, Concessions, etc., (without lien.)	$12,800,000
CAPITAL STOCK, Net Earnings etc., (no lien.)	11,000,000
LOANS (subordinate lien.)	3,000,000
U. S. SUBSIDY BONDS, 726 miles, (subordinate lien)	25,517,000
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS	25,517,000
Resources, first 726 miles	$77,834,000

The FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS are in sums of $1,000 each, with semi-annual gold coupons attached, and are offered for sale, for the present, at 95 per cent. and accrued interest from July 1st, in currency, at which rate they yield nearly NINE PER CENT. UPON THE INVESTMENT.
These Bonds, authorized by the Pacific Railroad Acts of Congress, are issued only as the work progresses, and to the same extent only as the Bonds granted by the Government, and are the prior lien upon the whole valuable property furnished by the above Resources. They possess special assurance and advantages over other Corporate Securities, and are destined to rank among the BEST INVESTMENTS IN THE WORLD, from their unusual attractions of safety, soundness and profit.
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CENTRAL PACIFIC FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
now realise for the holders from 12 to 18 Per Cent. Advantage, with the same rate of Interest.
Bonds can be obtained through the subscribers directly, or through responsible Banking agencies.
Descriptive Pamphlets, Maps and information can be had at the
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The friends of persons who have been restored from confirmed Consumption by the use of this original preparation, and the grateful parties themselves, have by recommending it and acknowledging its wonderful efficacy, given to the article a vast popularity in New England. The Cod Liver Oil is in this combination robbed of its unpleasant taste, and is rendered doubly effective in being coupled with the Lime, which is itself a restorative principle, supplying nature with just the agent and assistance required to heal and reform the diseased lungs.
A. B. WILBOR, No. 166 Court St., Boston, is the proprietor. Sold in New York by DEMAS BARNES & CO., F. C. WELLS & CO., and by Druggists generally. 1m1

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FOR COUGHS, COLDS, AND CONSUMPTION,
Try the old and well known **Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam,** approved and used by our oldest and best physicians and families for forty years past. Get the genuine. REED, CUTLER & CO., Druggists, Boston, Proprietors. 1m1

THE SECRET OF BEAUTY.
Bogle's Enamel Complexion Powders. New, elegant and harmless. Unequalled for the toilet or the nursery. Price 50 cents. **Mystikos, or Bogle's Mystic Hair Tint.** Any shade. No washing. One preparation. All annoyances of old-fashioned hair dyes avoided. Price $1.50 and $1.00. Bogle's Hyperion Fluid, for dressing the hair, his Electric Hair Dye, and Wigs and Hair Work, surpass all others. W. BOGLE, 202 Washington St., Boston. 3m1

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A book, describing these and other diseases, with their means of cure, can be obtained *free* by addressing DR. R. GREENE, 16 Temple Place, Boston, Mass. 1m1

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All parents should understand that children's shoes, with Metal tips, will wear at least three times as long as those without. The new Silver Tip is decidedly ornamental, and is being extensively used on children's first-class shoes. Sold everywhere. 1m1

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Is a certain cure for Diabetes and all diseases of the Kidneys. For sale by all Druggists. 3m1

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HARTFORD LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford Conn.
This Company is now prepared to issue Policies on Live Stock against both DEATH and THEFT, at moderate rates of premium, based on an English experience of over 50 years.
50 TRUE & MANLEY, Agents, Augusta, Me.

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$10. Sewing Machine, $10.
Patented 1867.
$25 to $50 a day to Agents. Territorial Rights given to good Agents. It is the largest, best and strongest cheap Machine sold. It makes a seam which will not rip though every *third stitch be cut.* No family should be without one, the only $10 Sewing Machine sold that will sew heavy Beaver cloth. Sent free by Express on receipt of price, $10 Packed in a wooden box, with 1 spool machine silk, 1 silver hammer, 1 screw driver, and one brass guage. Agents wanted everywhere.
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NEW CARPET WAREHOUSE,
47 Washington St, Boston.
UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES.
In opening this Carpet War house, the subscriber intends to keep before the people a complete assortment of high and low grades of Goods, at such prices as will attract the great mass of trade. My whole stock having been purchased within the last ten days at the present depressed state of the market, admits of my presenting such inducements to purchasers as cannot be found elsewhere.
One invoice of 50,000 yards at 62½ cents per yard.
The Cheapest Carpets in the World,
Not half the value. These are beautiful and durable, in imitation of Velvet, Brussells and Tapestry figures, suitable for parlors, sitting-rooms, Chambers or Stairs, or wherever a Carpet is needed.
An invoice of 20,000 yards Chamber Carpets at 50 cents per yard—Very cheap.
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Also, an invoice of 25,000 yards Kidderminster at $1 per yard, such as are selling at $1.50. Also, Brussels, Tapestry Prussels', Three-Plys, Superfines, Stair Carpetings, Rockings Rugs, Mats, and all articles usually found in a first-class Carpet Warehouse.
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Will be made a specialty. 800 pieces, from 30 cents per yard up to the finest sheet goods.
JOHN J. PEASLEY.
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Will knit 15,000 stitches, or 18 inches of perfect work in a minute—will knit, heel and toe complete—a flat web with selvage edges. Will knit every variety of plain or fancy work, with yarn of any material or size. It will pay its cost (of only $25, complete,) in a few days. Sent by Express everywhere. Agents wanted in every section of the country. Send, with stamp, for circulars and terms, to the Bickford Novelty Manufacturing Company,
No. 52 Bromfield Street, BOSTON, MASS.
DANA BICKFORD, Prest. 4w3 S. PHELPS, Treas

"ECONOMY IS WEALH."—FRANKLIN.
Why will people pay $50 or $100 for a Sewing Machine, when $25 will buy a better one for all Practical purposes. Notwithstanding reports to the contrary, the subscriber beg to inform their numerous friends that the "FRANKLIN" and "MEDALLION" Machine is to be had in any quantity. This Machine is a double thread, complete with Table, constructed upon entirely new principles, and DOES NOT infringe upon any other in the world. It is emphatically the poor man's Sewing Machine, and is warranted to excel ALL others, as thousands of patrons will testify.
☞ AGENTS WANTED.—Machines sent to Agents on trial, and *given away* to families who are needy and deserving. Address J. C. OTIS & CO., Boston, Mass. 12w3

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With my Patent Stencil Tools. I prepay samples free. Beware of infringers My circulars will explain. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield Vt. 1y3

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WHITE'S ELIXIR cures such cases as these:
Mr. J. C. Philbrick, of the Atlantic House at Rye Beach, suffered with Rheumatism 22 years! He spent more than *two thousand dollars* for medicines and advice without much benefit, and the Elixir cured him entirely, so that he is not lame!
Miss Louise R. Beaman, No. 5 Gooch St., had Neuralgia so severely she was given up by one of the oldest and best Physicians in Boston, who said *nothing more could be done for her.* One bottle entirely cured her!
All ordinary cases are cured by a few teaspoonful doses. All Druggists sell it, or it will be sent any where on receipt of $1, or six bottles for $5.
Send a red stamp and receive a circular containing the names of eleven of the most remarkable cures ever known, of which the proprietor has nearly 600. Address J. WHITE, Druggist, 38 Leverett St., Boston, Mass. 4w3

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☞ *One Bottle warranted a perfect cure in all kind of* PILES. *Two to three bottles in the worst cases of* LEPROSY, SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, and all Diseases of the Skin. For Internal and External Use. In case of failure, all Dealers will return the money, and charge it to the proprietor. No cases of failure in *Piles or Humors* for ten years.
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DR. RUSSEL'S GREAT AMERICAN BURN REMEDY removes fire from burns in ten minutes.
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The best in the world!
MAY'S OLD CONSTITUTION BITTERS—the Great Cure for Dyspepsia and Stomach Disorders.
NEWELL'S UNIVERSAL COUGH DROPS—Infallible cure in Chest and Throat Complaints.
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For sale by all Druggists. NEWELL, MAY & CO. Proprietors, 21 & 23 Haverill Street, Boston, Mass. 4w3

THE
PERRY MOWER
TRIUMPANT EVERYWHERE.
BEST MACHINE EVER INVENTED,
Simple in Construction, very Durable and the Lightest Draft.
First Prize by the N. E. Agric'l Society,
Two Years in Succession, 1866 & 1867.
Read Official Report of Committee for Exhibition 1867, held at Providence, R. I.
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"The impossibility of bringing the several Mowing Machines to a trial in the field, or of even giving them proper examination at the late hour remaining for the new committee to act as was stated in our former report, rendered impracticable, if not highly presumptive to award the prize to either of the excellent machines competing.
The committee have since, however, made such careful examination of the several machines as has enabled them to determine their relative merits, and cheerfully award the first prize to the Ames Plow Company, of Boston, Mass., for the Perry Mower, as combining in their judgment, more points of practical excellence than any other machine exhibited.
DANIEL NEEDHAM, A. B. CHADSEY, V. C. GILMAN, } *Committee."*
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THE GREATEST WONDER OF THE AGE!
Consumption, Bronchitis and Catarrh,
Each and all positively and permanently cured for One Dollar. 1,000 *persons cured* and saved from a premature grave, within the past six months, solely by the use of
SYMMES' CATARRH RECIPE AND MEDICINE.
Call and read their letters, or send a three cent postage stamp for a printed sheet of them. More or less letters, announcing cures, and offering the most grateful thanks, are being received nearly every day. I do not know that it it ever failed to cure the very worst cases in a few weeks, where instruction have been properly followed. The world has never before known its equal, for the cure of Catarrh, Bronchitis and Incipient Consumption. It is a preventive as well as a cure, and gives immediate relief in colds. No person who desires to avoid the above dangerous and annoying diseases should ever be without this medicine on hand. It is guaranteed to do all it promises. It is put up in packages, and sent free by mail to any address on receipt of One Dollar; or, in bottles, with nearly double the quantity, and sent free on receipt of One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents. Sold by all Druggists.
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Thoroughly Biblical, with various versions of obscure texts. It gives a new range of thought on the atonement and other important subjects. Bible students and readers will find much valuable matter in it. It is an antidote for the views of Dr. Bushnell. Its title page is suggestive of its contents, viz: THE PLAN OF REDEMPTION BY OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST —carefully examined and argued, by inquiring into God's revealed purpose in the creation of man; man's primeval condition; his sin, its consequences; the object of the covenants with Judah and Israel; the atonement by Christ; its results to the race; man's relation to each branch of the atonement; the necessity of faith in Christ's blood for the forgiveness of sins; the certainty of the resurrection of all the race; a final judgment of all men; the eternal salvation of God's people. By I. C. WELLCOME and C. GOUD.
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Agents wanted to sell it. Terms sent to those who order a sample. 51tf

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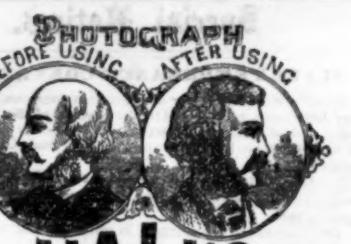

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HAS STOOD THE TEST OF SEVEN YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC;
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It Resores Gray Hair to its
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IT MAKES THE SCALP WHITE AND CLEAN;
Cures dandruff and humors, and will make it grow upon bald heads, except in very aged persons, as it furnishes the nutritive principle by which the hair is nourished and supported. It makes the hair moist, soft, and glossy, and is unsurpassed as a HAIR DRESSING. It is the
CHEAPEST PREPARATION
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Proprietors, Nashua. N. H.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine. 1yeop27

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What RUSH'S PILLS alone can do,
Man testifies, and woman too.
For thousands cry with eager breath,
They saved me from disease and death.
When your bowels will not act,
Then you need them, 'that's a fact.'
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They'll make you hungry as a bear,
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They will bleach you white as snow.
When the bile no longer runs,
They will start it 'sure as guns.'
All ye ailing, give me heed,
'Tis Rush's Pills your systems need.
Immense the rush for RUSH'S PILLS,
Which cure so many woful ills.
Summer Complaints, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus,
ARE SURELY CURED BY
RUSH'S
Sarsaparilla and Iron, and RUSH'S Pills,
As soon as the attack comes on, take three of RUSH'S PILLS, and in four hours two more if needed, to clear the stomach and system of the irritating and offending matter, then take two tea-spoonfuls of RUSH'S SARSAPARILLA and IRON every three hours, and you will be cured at once,
Rush's Sarsaparilla and Iron
prevents all these complaints by building up the system, and contributing to strength of body and those desirable electrical and magnetic conditions which attend perfect health. It is the best strengthening medicine for the heats of summer,
AND PREVENTS FALL FEVERS.
Rush's Sarsaparilla and Iron,
THE GREAT STRENGTHENER & BLOOD PURIFIER.
☞ It may be seen by letters in Rush's Almanac that 3 to 6 bottles of Rush's Sarsaprilla and Iron cure Scrofula and Scrofula Humors; 3 to 6 bottles cure *Biliousness* and *Liver Complaint;* 1 to 3 bottles cure *Dyspepsia;* 2 bottles *Chronic Diarrhœa;* 1 to 5 bottles cure *Canker* in the mouth or stomach, and bowels, &c.
RUSH'S BUCHU AND IRON,
THE GREAT DIURETIC PURIFIER AND STRENGTHENER
Is a Sovereign Remedy for all Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and like affections, for which preparations of Buchu are so much used.
YOUNG MEN WILL FIND IT
The most effectual cure known for dimness of sight, pain in the back and loins, loss of memory, loss of power, and other symptoms caused by youthful errors and excesses, which are so often the precursors of insanity. Send for Rush's Family Physician for farther information, and certificates of cures. *Invalids,* generally should procure this book; 256 pages, price 25 cents; enclose to A. H. Flanders, M. D., 50 School Street, Boston, Mass.
THE CONSUMPTIVE'S GUIDE TO HEALTH,
Is sent free to invalids, and free medical advice, on any medical subject, by Prof. Flanders, the Proprietor of Dr. Rush's Medicines. Address, enclosing one or more stamps, as above.
The celebrated Dr. Rush, Surgeon General, U. S. Army, &c. writes:
"The value of *Buchu,* in Kidney and Urinary complaints, is already established and needs no additional testimony; but what I wish particularly to state is the fact, that the combination with *Iron* adds very much to its healing properties. The same is also true of *Sarsaparilla* in scrofulous and other disorders."
RUSH'S MEDICINES
Are sold by most dealers, ($1 per large bottle, nearly double the usual quantity).
PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
50 School Street, Boston,
For sale in Augusta by TITCOMB & DORR.
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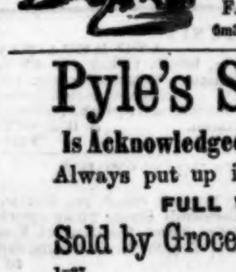
THE AFFLICTED WILL FIND
—THAT—
SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE
ONLY SURE REMEDY
FOR
Kidney Diseases Rheumatic Difficulties, and Disorder arising from Excesses of any kind.
PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE.
Sold by all apothecaries.
J. A. BURLEIGH,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST, BOSTON, MASS.
12m14 *General Agent.*
For sale in Augusta by TITCOMB & DORR.

THE PORTLAND KEROSENE OIL CO.,
Would inform the public that they continue to manufacture
PORTLAND KEROSENE OIL,
FROM ALBERT COAL EXCLUSIVELY!
The prevalence of a large quantity of inferior and dangerous oils in the market, at a cheap price—many of which are a little better than Naptha itself—and the existence of false reports in regard to the Portland Kerosene Oil, render it a matter of justice to ourselves, as well as safety to consumers, that some notice should be taken of these facts. Therefore, we again present an advertisement, and would call attention to the high standard of our oil, the fire test of which is 135 degrees Fahrenheit, and often reaches considerably higher; also, we would say, that we are determined to maintain its long established reputation.
PORTLAND KEROSENE OIL COMPANY.
Portland, Me., Aug. 4, 1867. 6m38

CANCER, SCROFULA, HUMORS, DISEASES OF THE BLOOD,
Dyspepsia, Nervous Diseases, Female Complaints, Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Liver, Bowels, Urinary Organs, and all Chronic Diseases cured by
DR. L. A. SHATTUCK,
Surgeon and Physician.
Office and Consultation room over Nason, Hamlen & Cos'., corner Bridge and Water Streets, Augusta, Me.
Catarrh, Consumption and all diseases of the Nasal Cavities, Throat and Lungs cured by Inhalations of Atomized Medicated Liquids. A descriptive circular sent free. No charge for advice. Office hours from 9 to 12 A. M., and 1 to 4 P. M. 40tf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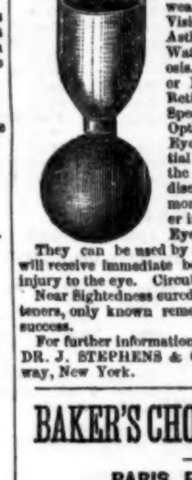
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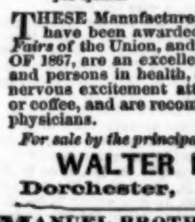
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